ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,779—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1903.

PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | 1903. |
|---|---|---|---|
| * PERSIA | 7951 | W. A. Wheler | 31st Jan. |
| M.L. ORIENTAL | 5284 | F. N. Tillard | 7th Feb. |
| * CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 14th „ |
| M.L. PERSIA | 7951 | W. A. Wheler | 21st „ |
| * EGYPT | 7912 | J. Chellew | 28th „ |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 7th March |
| * PENINSULAR | 5294 | T. Leigh | 14th „ |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7912 | J. Chellew | 21st „ |
| * MASSILIA | 5011 | G W Cockman | 28th „ |
| M.L ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 4th April |
| * PENINSULAR | 5294 | T. Leigh | 11th „ |
| M.L. BRITANNIA | 6525 | F. H. Seymour | 18th „ |
| * MASSILIA | 5011 | G. W. Cockman | 25th „ |
| M.L. PERSIA | 7951 | W. A. Wheler | 2nd May |
| * PENINSULAR | 5294 | T. Leigh | 9th „ |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H Gordon | 16th „ |

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

**HEAVY BAGGAGE** must be sent to the **BALLARD PIER** on **FRIDAY AFTERNOON** the day previous to sailing, and **CABIN BAGGAGE** before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

### TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

### GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | P. Ivellich | 4,119 | 1st Feb. 1903. |
| IMPERATRIX | C. Bellen | 4,184 | 1st Mar. 1903. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600, | Rs. 325, | Rs. 150. |

ORDINARY LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| a b VINDOBONA | B. Cobol | 4351 | 8th Feb. 1903 |
| a TIROL | Bretfel | 2,771 | 20th Feb. 1903 |
| TRIESTE | E. Mesozzi | 5,096 | 18th Mar. 1903 |
| b AUSTRIA | R. Colledani | 6,500 | 26th Mar. 1903 |

a Will call at Karachi, b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 400 | Rs. 150, |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothardo, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA VALERIE | — | 4,235 | 28th Feb., 1903 |

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1903.

### THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "BOMBAY MARU" Captain T. MURAI, 4,323 Tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 2nd February.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 24th January, 1903.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. RUBATTINO | 4,580 | M. Saporiti | 14th Feb., 1903. |
| D. BALDUINO | 4,580 | O. Canepa | 16th Mar. 1903. |
| R. RUBATTINO | 4,580 | M. Saporiti | 15th April. 1903. |
| D. BALDUINO | 4,580 | O. Canepa | 15th May, 1903. |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single tickets | Rs. 600 | Rs. 350 | Rs. 165 |
| Return tickets available 1 year | 900 | 525 | |

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 600, Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Vessels | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| ISCHIA | 6,000 | A. Muzio | 17th Feb. 1903. |
| CAPRI | 6,000 | G. Belsito | 17th Mar. 1903, |

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 280.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,182 tons, on FRIDAY, the 30th January, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 3rd February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th January, at 10 a.m.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 2nd February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 30th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th January, 1903.

### KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

### FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| CALEDONIEN | 4,932 | Remes | 12th Feb. 1903. |
| OCEANIEN | 4,259 | Guigues | 12th Mar. 1903. |
| ERNEST SIMONS | 5,707 | Dupuy Fromy | 9th Apr. 1903. |
| TONKIN | 6,363 | Schmitz | 7th May 1903. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy Fromy, to sail on or about the 4th February, 1903.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

### W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

### WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,
PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS. BOMBAY.
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO to England and the Continent.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO to America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO to Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office) LIVERPOOL, MARSEILLES, PORT SAID, CAPE TOWN, DURBAN, S. A. and JOHANNESBURG S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

### TRIO CIGARS,
BY THE ROYAL ASSOCIATION OF HOLLAND.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| MIGNON | Rs. 7-4 | per | 100 |
| INVINCIBLES | „ 4-0 | „ | 50 |
| PETIT BOUQUET | „ 3-4 | „ | 50 |
| CORA | „ 3-0 | „ | 25 |
| GLORIA | „ 4-0 | „ | 50 |
| AROMA | „ 6-4 | „ | 100 |
| BELLA | „ 5-0 | „ | 50 |
| BISMARK | „ 8-0 | „ | 25 |
| EXCEPTIONALS | „ 6-0 | „ | 25 |
| NACIONALS | „ 4-0 | „ | 25 |
| TRIO'S PRIDE | „ 3-8 | „ | 50 |

### CURZON & Co.,
CIGAR MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS,
15, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER.

### A NEW DEPARTURE.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY, whose retail business in India has until now been confined to the sale of Watches and Clocks of their own manufacture and bearing their widely-known trade mark, have now opened a new department for the sale of GOLD JEWELLERY of English and Continental Manufacture.

They have now on view at their New Premises, at 11, Hornby Road, a splendid selection of Jewellery of excellent taste and perfect workmanship, which has been selected on the spot in the best manufacturing centres of Europe by a member of the Firm.

### THE STOCK COMPRISES

DIAMOND, PEARL AND FANCY STONE NECKLETS, PENDANTS, BROOCHES, RINGS; GEM SET AND PLAIN GOLD BRACELETS, BANGLES, BROOCHES, SAFETY PINS; MUFF CHAINS in a VARIETY of DESIGNS, PLAIN GOLD and GEM SET; ARTISTIC SILVERWARE SUITABLE for PRESENTS, TABLEWARE, TOILET ARTICLES, CARD CASES, CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, etc.

Prices will be found extremely moderate, as the WEST END WATCH COMPANY have determined to adhere to the same system of business which has popularised their Watches. All goods are marked in plain figures at net cash prices. The West End Watch Company do not open any credit accounts, and are prepared to offer to cash buyers the full advantage of purchasing at rates which cannot be equalled by firms which have to face the risks and losses incidental to businesses conducted on credit lines.

The West End Watch Company invite the Public of Bombay to call and inspect their Stock. Visitors may do so without being importuned to purchase, and all enquiries will receive their careful consideration.

### WEST END WATCH COMPANY,
11, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
(OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.)

POPULARITY
IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF
OF
EXCELLENCE
AND
THAT IS WHY
BAHADUR
CIGARS
ARE THE LEADING
BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS
AND ENJOY A LARGER
SALE THAN ANY OTHER
BRAND.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

### McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

### A SHIELD AND DEFENCE
FOR EACH AND ALL.
### DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC
(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT)
AGAINST
MALA[illegible]LUENZA, PLAGUE, AND FEVERS OF ALL TYPES AND AT ALL STAGES.

I have received the supply of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC, and I am glad to say that it has been PROVED an EXCELLENT CURE, being speedy and sure.

I have treated several of my friends here, and also several of my gang-men. I shall always recommend it, and when once taken, it will always be a Household Medicine.

JAMES ALLAN, P. W. Inspector, Ahmedabad.

This has been tried over 25 years with success and being perfectly Vegetable can be given to a child with safety.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

Can be had at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.

PROPRIETORS: M. T. MADON & CO.,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

### CARRIAGE CLOCKS.
In Ormolu Gilt Cases and outer Leather Travelling Cases.

### TIMEPIECES,
From Rs. 35 to Rs. 85.

### CLOCKS,
Striking Hours and Half Hours, Rs. 105 to Rs. 140.

### ALARUMS,
On Gong or Bell, Rs. 45 to Rs. 125.

### REPEATERS,
Striking Hours when Interrogated, Rs. 130 to Rs. 490.

### QUARTER REPEATERS,
Striking Hours and all Quarters when interrogated, from Rs. 210 to Rs. 490.

### CALENDAR WITH REPEATER,
And some additionally supplied with Alarum, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 385.

### REPEATER WITH ALARUM.
In various sizes, from Rs. 200 to Rs. 420.

### MIGNON REPEATERS.
With Enamelled or Gilt Dials, smallest size, Rs. 120 to Rs. 280.

### MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
WATCH AND CLOCKMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

OUR SPECIALITIES FOR THE LAST 35 YEARS.

### HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE,
AS SUPPLIED TO
GOVERNMENT HOUSES
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SIMLA AND MADRAS.

### HAMS
Finest Home-cured Pale Cumberland

| From 7 to 24 lbs. each, in Canvas | | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ( Original weights ) | per lb. | 1 | 2 |
| Half Ham, Raw | „ | 1 | 4 |
| Whole or half Ham, cooked | „ | 2 | 0 |
| Cooked, cut in slices | „ | 2 | 8 |

### BACON

| | | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| FINEST WILTSHIRE MIDDLE HARBIS'S CROWN BRAND Special cure, in Canvas 20-30 lbs. each | per lb. | 1 | 2 |
| Do do in cut | „ | 1 | 3 |
| Do Belly, in Canvas from 12 lbs. each | „ | 1 | 0 |
| Do do in cut | „ | 1 | 1 |
| CUMBERLAND in Canvas from 10 lbs. each | | 1 | 0 |
| Do do in cut | | 1 | 1 |

### CHEESE
Stilton English Prize Dairy

| ( NOW IN SEASON ) | | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ( Original Weights) from 12 lbs. each, | per lb. | 1 | 0 |
| Do do in cut | „ | 1 | 8 |
| AMERICAN | „ | 0 | 12 |
| CAMEMBERT, real, in Glass Jars | each | 1 | 4 |
| CHEDDAR, pale loaf (about 12 lbs. each) | „ | 0 | 1 |
| CHESHIRE ENGLISH | „ | 1 | 0 |
| EDAM, DUTCH, whole Cheese | „ | | 12 |
| GLOSTER DOUBLE | „ | 0 | 14 |
| GRUYERE, finest quality | „ | 1 | 0 |

FRESH POMPHRET, OYSTERS, PRAWNS, Etc. Etc., packed in ice and forwarded to any Railway Station in India.

BON-BONS AND CRACKERS
TOM SMITH'S, LONDON.
A Splendid Selection of Latest Novelties from 1-8 to 5-8 per box.

### W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,
BOMBAY.

### TO ALL.
### J. M. KAPADIA & SONS,
NEW BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD.
SILK MERCHANTS AND MERCERS
IN BEST FRENCH, JAPAN, CHINA AND ALL CONTINENTAL
SILKS AND NOVELTIES.
A MONSTROUS STOCK OF REALLY GENUINE GOODS JUST TO HAND.
EARLY INSPECTION KINDLY INVITED,
PRICED SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

### EVENING PARTIES, PICNICS
DANCES, AT HOMES, &c., &c.,
SUPPLIED WITH
ICES, CAKES,
AND ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES
AT SHORT NOTICE
BY
### MONGINI BROTHERS
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS
AND CATERERS.
25, 27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALL ORDERS RECEIVE THE PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETORS.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HARMSTON'S
HARMSTON'S } GRAND CIRCUS
HARMSTON'S

AND

ROYAL MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

MATINEE | TO-DAY | MATINEE
MATINEE | At 4 sharp. | MATINEE
MATINEE | | MATINEE

Children Half Price to all Parts.

TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT } At 9-15
TO-NIGHT

ON THE MAIDAN,

Last Night of the present
Great Programme,
Last Night of the present
Great Programme.

Look out for our
Look out for our
FIRST
FIRST } CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
FIRST

FIRST APPEARANCE OF NEW ARTISTES.
NOVELTY UPON NOVELTY
WILL BE PRESENTED.

One Ticket Admits to all.

THE LARGEST AND BEST CIRCUS THAT EVER VISITED BOMBAY.

POPULAR PRICES:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Box (6 Chairs) | Rs. 20 0 | Second Chairs | Rs. 2 0 |
| Single Seat Box | ,, 4 0 | Stalls | ,, 1 0 |
| First Chairs | ,, 3 0 | Gallery (Natives only) | 0 8 |

*BOX PLAN AT CIRCUS where Seats can be Booked from 9 to 12 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M. daily.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
ROBERT LOVE, Manager.
R. ALTON, Agent.

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BOMBAY AND AUSTRALIA.

S. S. "ITINDA," 5,203 Tons, will SAIL from BOMBAY, for AUSTRALIAN PORTS via CALCUTTA, on or about 10th FEBRUARY.

For Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ld., Bombay.

27th January, 1903.

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BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 28th February, at 9-30 P. M.

C. BOILEAU,
Honorary Secretary.

27th January, 1903.

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Re FIRM OF MESSRS. MULJI JETHA & Co.

WHEREAS it has been found that an impression is being created in the mind of some persons that the abovenamed Firm is involved in some litigation touching its constitution.

Notice is hereby given that the impression aforesaid is ENTIRELY GROUNDLESS; that the said Firm is not involved in any litigation and its business is being carried on as usual, and the litigation that is pending in the High Court at Bombay is with respect to an alleged Will and Deed-poll said to be executed by the late Mr. GORDHANDASS SUNDERDASS, during his last illness.—Dated at Bombay, this 27th day of January, 1903.

DIKSHIT & DHANJISHA,
Attorneys for Mr. BHAGWANDAS WALJI,
Sole Surviving Partner of the Firm of
Messrs. MULJI JETHA & Co.

---

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

FIRST ENTRIES for BOMBAY HORSE and DOG SHOW, to be held on FEBRUARY 17th, 19th and 20th, CLOSE on 2nd February 1903.

For Prospectus apply to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Bombay Horse and Dog Show,
Custom House, Bombay.

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NOTICE.

Re THE ESTATE OF JERBAI PESTONJI SANTOOK, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any claims against the estate or against the beneficiaries in the estate of the abovenamed deceased, who died at Bombay on the 2nd day of April, 1897, and Letters of Administration relating to whose Estate was granted to HIRJEEBHAI CURSETJI BHANDUPWALLA, and after his death to BAI BHICAIJI, wife of BURJORJI DINSHAW LAM, and BURJORJI SORABJI ASHBURNER, having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay, are hereby required to send to the undersigned Solicitors to the present Administrators of the said deceased, at their office No. 91, Meadow Street, in writing with their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims on or before the 6th day of February, 1903, as after that date the said Administrators will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased then in their hands amongst the heirs of the said deceased or their assigns whose claims have been registered according to their respective shares as determined by the Court under the decree in Suit No. 101 of 1898,—Dated, the 19th day of January, 1903.

MANSUKHLAL, JAMSETJI & HIRALAL,
Attorneys for the present Administrators.

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CEYLON GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

EXTRAORDINARY.

*Published by Authority.*

No. 5898—MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1902.

PART I.—Minutes, Proclamations, Appointments, &c

*Separate paging is given to each Part in order that it may be filed separately.*

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

PEARL FISHERY OF 1903.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a PEARL FISHERY will take place at Marichchikaddi in the Island of Ceylon, on or about 22nd February, 1903.

The banks to be fished are the South-East Cheval Paar, estimated to contain 49,000,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 120 boats for forty days, with average loads of 10,000 each a day each boat being fully manned with divers; the East Cheval Paar, estimated to contain 11,000,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 28 boats for forty days, with average loads of 10,000 each a day, each boat being fully manned with divers; the North-East Cheval Paar, estimated to contain 13,000,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 32 boats for forty days, with average loads of 10,000 each a day, each boat being fully manned with divers; the Periya Paar Karrai, estimated to contain 8,000,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 20 boats for forty days, with average loads of 10,000 each a day, each boat being fully manned with divers.

2. It is, therefore, necessary that such boat owners and divers, as may wish to be employed at the said Fishery, should be at Marichchikaddi by the 17th February next, and it is notified that the first day's fishing will take place on the first favourable day after the 22nd February.

3. Marichchikaddi is on the mainland, eight miles by sea south of Sillavaturai, and supplies of good water and provisions can be obtained there.

4. The Fishery will be conducted on account of Government and the oysters put up to sale in such lots as may be deemed expedient.

5. The arrangements of the Fishery will be the same as have been usual on similar occasions. Persons attending the Fishery Camp from India will be permitted to travel to Ceylon by either of the following routes: (1) Tuticorin to Colombo, or (2) Paumben to Marichchikaddi, and by no other.

Arrangements will be made, as at the last Fishery, for travellers to proceed from Paumben direct to the Camp. The only restriction imposed on travellers by the Paumben route will be inspection by the Medical Officer at Paumben.

6. All payments to be made in ready money in Ceylon currency.

7. Drafts on the banks in Colombo or bills on the agents of this Government in India, at ten days' sight, will be taken, on letters of credit being produced to warrant the drawing of such drafts or bills.

8. For the convenience of purchasers, the Treasurer at Colombo and the different Government Agents of Provinces will be authorized to receive cash deposits from parties intending to become purchasers, and receipts of these officers will be taken in payment of any sums due on account of the Fishery.

9. No deposit will be received for a less sum than Rs. 250.

By His Excellency the Governor's Command,

EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, December 22nd 1902.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "BOMBAY MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in No. 1, Victoria Dock. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 24th January, 1903.

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BOMBAY FINE ART AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held at the School of Art, Bombay, commencing from 14th March, 1903. Prizes offered for painting in Oils, Watercolours, &c., also for Gold, Silver, Copper and Brass Work, Weaving, Metal Work, Stone Carving, Decoration, &c. For prospectus, etc, apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Bombay Art Society, Sir J. J. School of Art. The last day for receiving works will be 7th of March, 1903.

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OFFICE PREMISES.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

NEW PREMISES in ESPLANADE ROAD, Part of the FIRST and SECOND FLOORS are available TO BE LET as Offices.

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Agent.

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FOR SALE.

DARRAGH SPINNING MILL, QUILON, TRAVANCORE.

THE Undersigned, an Executor under the Will of the late JAMES DARRAGH, hereby gives notice that the Residuary Legatees under his Will and now the full owners of the abovenamed property, being resident in England and desirous of converting the property into money and FINALLY CLOSING the ACCOUNTS between themselves, have authorised the Undersigned TO SELL the abovesaid Property. The undersigned will therefore receive offers from intending purchasers and treat with them and settle the terms of sale.

The Mill which is in full working order is well found and fully equipped, contains 25,560 spindles, chiefly Ring, and all adequate preparatory Machinery; motive power is furnished by a 450 I. H. P. Horizontal Steam Engine.

It stands on the edge of the backwater which affords it a cheap and ready means of transit for its products. It has an extensive business locally and in Southern India, and the whole concern is in a paying condition.

The Compound measuring 16 1-2 acres is well wooded. A stream of excellent fresh water flows through one part of it, and has a volume more than ample for all requirements of the Mill. Besides this there are 3 Wells. There are a large pucka built 2 storied Manager's Bungalow and 3 other houses occupied by other employees in the compound.

In a separate compound, and about 2 minutes walk from the Mill premises, there is a bungalow for the European Staff which will be included in the Sale.

The Quilon-Tinnevelly Railway now nearing completion runs immediately alongside the Mill Compound, into which a siding can be run.

Any further information which intending purchasers may require will, on application, be furnished by the undersigned, who will also permit the inspection of the premises if so desired.

HENRY SMAIL,
Executor.

Quilon, 19th January, 1903.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 676 of 1901.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY ..................Plaintiffs.

vs.

ABDULLA BIN ALI SAHEB KUR, BADRUDIN ABDULLA KUR, HASSUMBHOY VISRAM, FAZULBHOY VISRAM and HAJIBHOY VISRAM, carrying on business together in partnership under the style of VISRAM, EBRAHIM & COMPANY, RAHIMTULLA KHAIRAZ and MAHOMEDBHAI NENSEY, carrying on business under the style of NENSEY KHAIRAZ & COMPANY ..............Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 10th day of April, 1902, the following five immoveable properties will be SOLD in five lots by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his Office, in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of February, 1903, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the Bank of Bombay the Plaintiffs abovenamed, in priority to any charge, the abovementioned firms of Visram Ebrahim and Company and Nensey Khairaz and Company (being Defendants 3—7 in the above suit) may have upon all those the five immoveable properties more particularly described hereunder, or upon any of them, or any part thereof, and of the first and second Defendants abovenamed or either of them in:—

LOT NO. I.

All that piece of Fazendari land, the Fazendar whereof is the Church of N. S. de Esperance, situate on the Western side of Tandel Street without the Fort in the Island and Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement fifteen and a half feet in breadth, and including the rear half gully seventy and a three quarter feet in length (being an area of one hundred and twenty two square yards) or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, which said piece of land is bounded on the North by the property of Mahomed Ismail bin Kumroodin Nalkwaraz, on the east by Tandel Street aforesaid, on the South by the property of Juma Khan, and on the West by the other half of the sweeper's passage, and which said premises were assessed by the Municipality formerly under No 8 and are now assessed under Ward No. 2315, Street No 62-64, and are registered by the Fazendar under No 43, and were formerly in the occupation of Mariambibi, widow, and her tenants, and are now in the occupation of Badrudin Abdulla Kur, the second Defendant abovenamed or his tenants.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece of land (being originally the Northern moiety of a piece of land) situate on the western side of Bapoo Khote Street without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty two square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, which said piece of land is bounded on the North by the property formerly of Khatree Mowloo Hussein and Khatree Haroum Hussein and now of Vajina Ebrahim, on the East by Bapoo Khote street aforesaid, on the south by the property of Fuckoo bin Alli Saheb Koor (being originally the Southern moiety of the piece of land now being described, the middle boundary between the two moieties being the middle of the party or dividing wall between them) and on the West by a Sweeper's passage and which said premises were assessed by the said Municipality under No 9 and then under No 8 and are now assessed under Ward No 5962, Street Nos. 60 and 62 and 64, and are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No 1037, New No. 2066, Old Survey No. 2066 new survey No 731 and are now in the occupation of the said Badrudin Abdulla Kur or his tenants.

LOT NO. III.

All that piece of land situate on the Western side of Khoja Street without the Fort in the Island and Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty one square yards or thereabouts, with the shed covered with tiles standing thereon, which said piece of land is bounded on the North by the property formerly of Nowjee Mistri afterwards of Vijbhoocandas and now of Ghellabhai, on the East by Khoja Street aforesaid, on the south by the public road called Gujar Street leading to Duncan Road, and on the west by a Sweeper's passage, and which said premises were assessed by the Municipality formerly under No. 26 and are now assessed under Ward No. 7291, Street Nos. 158,159 Khoja Street and 4 Gujar Street and are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 302 and 303, New No. 7593, Old Survey No. 89, New Survey No 4313, and were formerly in the occupation of Konknee Shaik Catzay and are now in the occupation of the said Budrudin Abdula Kur or his tenants.

LOT NO. IV.

All that piece of Fazendari land the Fazendar whereof is Jeewanji Maneckji, situate on the Eastern side of Dongri Koli Passage, and being to the South of Dongri Koli Cross Lane, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and nineteen square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage, tenement, or chawl, standing thereon, which said piece of land is bounded on the North formerly partly by land belonging to Sattar Mosque, partly by the property of Bohra Lootoofally Nooroodin and partly by the shed belonging to the said Sattar Mosque and now by the property of Bohra Nuthialli Nooroodin, on the East partly by the Koli gully or Dongri Koli Passage aforesaid and partly by formerly the property of Dhondoo Koli and now by a firewood shed the property of the said Sattar Mosque, on the South partly by the said Dongri Koli Passage and partly by the property of Dongri Pilajee Kolee, and on the west by the said Dongri Koli passage, and which said premises were formerly assessed by the Municipality under No 132 and then Assessed under No 134, and are now assessed under ward No 1998, Street Nos 15 to 25, on the South side and 25 on the West side, and were formerly in the occupation of Loohar Dewa Ghella, Dhanji Ladha, and others as tenants and are now in the occupation of the said Badrudin Abdulla Kur or his tenants.

LOT NO V.

All that piece of Foras free hold salt batty ground situate on the Western side of the lines of rails on the G. I. P. Railway in the Upper Mahim District without the Fort in the Island and Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six thousand one hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North, East, and West by Water-passages on the other side of which is land bearing New Survey No 203, and on the South by the batty ground of Kaitan de Silva being New Survey No 205, and which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos [illegible], New No 13011, New Survey No 204, and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No 6587, Street No. 476, and were formerly in the occupation of Abdulla bin Alli Saheb Kur and are now in the occupation of the said Badrudin Abdulla Kur or his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. CRAWFORD, BROWN & COMPANY, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No 30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 4th day of December, 1902.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

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Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

## BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... | Yens 24,000,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL............ | ,, 18,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUND .............. | ,, 8,910,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON AND JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

---

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... | £1,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL ............ | £500,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ............... | £4,25,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Kandy.
Lahore, Bombay, Colombo, Tuticorin.
Amritsar, Madras, Mandalay, Zanzibar.
Kurrachee, Rangoon, Newera Elya, Mombassa.
Steamer Point, Aden.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

---

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed........................ | Rs. 15,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund ............... | ,, 14,00,000 |
| Uncalled Capital .............. | ,, 5,00,000 |

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

| | | Per cent. Per Annum |
|---|---|---|
| For 2 | Years........................ | 5½ |
| " 1 | Year ........................ | 5 " |
| " 6 | Months...................... | 4½ " |
| " 3 | Months...................... | 4 " |

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

## SALES BY AUCTION.

**MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,**
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE NORTH SIDE OF SHAIK ALLY JANJIRKAR STREET (CUTLERY BAZAR).

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of February, 1903, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following landed property by order of Mansukhlal Mugatlal Munshi, Esq., the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Abdoolally Noorbhai (an insolvent), by virtue of Indentures of mortgage, dated the 9th day of February, 1886, and 1st day of July, 1889, and two further charges dated the 12th day of July, 1889, and 6th day of September, 1892.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground admeasuring 18 square yards and 3-9 of a square yard or thereabouts, together with the messuage tenement or one shop, hereditaments and premises thereon built, situate lying and being on the north side of Shaik Ally Janjirkar Street, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, in Bombay, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 541, and Street No. 122, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the east by the shop of Aodool Latif Mahomed Habib Safri, on the west by a shop of Alana Abdool Reheman, on the south by Shaik Ally Janjirkar Street and on the north by the property of Habib Esmail Khandwany, which premises are in the possession of the Official Assignee. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mansukial, Jamsetjee and Hiralal, Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 28th January, 1903.

**BENNETT AND COMPANY,**
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bank Street, Fort, opposite the Bank of Bombay, in the old premises of the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ld, (where the kit has been removed for sale), valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, drawing room sofas and chairs, large pier glasses in gilt frame, large pier tables, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 light hanging argand lamps and chandeliers, large hand organs, English mahogany sofas and chairs, blackwood carved pier tables, single and double door almyras, musical box, handsome table ornaments, first-rate pictures, globe lamps, Cambay carpets, chiffoneers, corner cabinets, &c., the property of a Gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DE LIMA STREET, MAZAGAON.

Under instructions from the Executors of the estate of the late Mrs. R. M. Vaz Martin, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following valuable landed property.—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the buildings and shops standing thereon, situate lying and being on the west side of De Lima Street, Mazagaon, containing by admeasurement 569 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 205 and 206, and New No. 11519, and old survey No. 511 and 512, and new survey No. 3307, and in the books of the Municipality under ward No. 6807 and 6808, and Street No. 1 to 11 and 5 to 13 and 13, and bounded on the east by the property of Fazelbhoy Mahomedbhoy, on the west by the public road called De Lima Street, Mazagaon, on the north by the Church Street, and on the south by Delkur Street, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

By order of the concerned—

T G P 1433 1-8—8 cases Pilkington's polished plate glass.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong landau with rubber-tyred wheels.
1 powerful bay arab horse, 14-1, 5 years, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness.
1 handsome chestnut arab horse, 14-2, 5 years, broken to saddle and harness.
1 chestnut waler gelding, aged, in very good condition, driven regularly by a lady in cabriolet.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th January, 1903.

**CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,**
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, the following fancy goods, consisting of leather and plush goods, plated ware, centre pieces, epergnes, table ornaments, toys, jardiniers with flower-pots, bronze table ornaments, majolica ware, porcelain ware, terra-cotta ware, bamboos and bent wood-furniture, etc.

The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Chinchpoogly, on Tramway Line (Dr. Tavaria's Bungalow), next to Sir Tharia Topun's Bungalow, the handsome teakwood household furniture crockery ware and glass ware, sweet-toned mahogany, Cantante Resonante square piano by Rose and Co., pictures, lamps, garden plants, in pots, etc., the property of Mrs. E. REILLY, widow of the late Mr. E. Reilly, of the Bombay Port Trust.

The property is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT WADALA AND ON THE SEWRI ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 31st inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Wadia, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Balsett Poondoosett Gandapurkar, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 14th day of December, 1895, as also on account and at the risk of Salloobai, widow of Dajee Balsett, and another, who had originally mortgaged the properties to Mahadev Abajee Kalay, under a deed of mortgage dated the 12th day of June, 1894, and which mortgage was assigned to the said Balsett Poondoosett Gandapurker, under an indenture of assignment and transfer dated the 5th day of August, 1895.

LOT NO. 1, AT 4 P.M.

All that piece of Government foras land containing by admeasurement 326 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of the land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 54, 142 and 185, new Nos. 14,805, 14,992 and 15,030, and new survey No. 11-12—2148, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at the village of Wadala, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under F. ward, No. 3831-3897, and Street Nos. 832 and 837, and bounded on the east and north by the property of Chimajee Luxooman, on the west by the village of Wadala, and on the south by a passage.

LOT NO. 2, AT 5 P.M.

All that piece of Government foras land, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the eastern side of Sewri Road, in the City and Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,757 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 477, 524, 408 and 547, new No. 1 A-13327, and bounded on the east and south by other land belonging to Dajee Balsett, on the west by the Sewri Road, aforesaid, and on the north by land belonging to Babool Hari.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF PRINTING MACHINES, &c.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Government Central Press, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Custom House Road, Fort, on Monday, the 2nd proximo, at 1 p.m. the following machines:—

1 Main's Patent Tumbler machine double royal size, with flyer for steam power.
1 Foolscap Warfedale machine by F. Ulmer for steam power.
1 Imperial size litho press.
1 binders rolling machine.
2 envelope folding and gumming machines.
1 punching and eyeletting press with eyelets rubber tubing.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

SALE of Pasture Mallie Filters, Munyon's Remedies, John Gillon & Co.'s Whisky, Parke Davies & Co.'s Goods and Atkinson's White Rose Essence.

On MONDAY, the 2nd proximo at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Mohunlal Amersey and Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Bertie Smith and Co., Ld.—

5 cases Pasture Mallie Filters of different sizes.
About 00 dozen Munyon's Remedies.
135 cases John Gillon and Co's whisky.
Parke Davies and Co.'s goods, and
20 dozen Atkinson's 4oz. White rose essence.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES ON THE CLERK ROAD, BYCULLA, AND AT ARTHUR ROAD ON THE BYCULLA FLATS.

By order of the Trustees of an Indenture of Settlement, dated the 28th day of September, 1885, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned properties in one lot on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of February, 1903, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

Firstly:—All that piece or parcel of Foras leasehold land situate on the Clerk Road, Byculla, in the Registration District of Bombay and bounded as follows:—On the West by the Circle, on the North by the Arthur Road, on the South by the Clerk Road, and on the East by the land hereinafter described and which said premises form part of the land assessed under Collector's Old No. 91, New No. 13599, old Survey No. 375, New Survey No. A 1-3424.

Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situated at Arthur Road on the Byculla Flats in the Registration District of Bombay and bounded as follows:—On the north by the said Arthur Road, on the west by the piece of land above described, and on the South and East by the leasehold land belonging to Haroon Mahomed and which said piece is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue with other property under No. 91, New No. 13597, old Survey No. 375, New No. A 1-3424 together with all buildings or dwelling houses standing on the said two pieces of land and which said two pieces of land are believed to contain about 750 square yards.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the vendor's Attorneys, Messrs. Mullah and Mullah, at their Office No. 23 Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th January, 1903.

## NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

**MENESSE AND COMPANY**
No. 24, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 39 CASES WHITE MULLS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of defaulting indentor Jaithabhoy Anunjee.

8043-35—39 cases white mulls.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece-goods, as well as other sundry goods, etc.,

1 case silk bordered dhooties.
5 cases plush.
5 cases white jacconets.
2 cases white mulls.
2 cases prints.
On account of the concerned—
4 cases metal polish paste.

FOR SALE.
One Columbia graphophone complete.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 28th January, 1903.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

### THE TWO FAVORITES.

PRIVATE RESERVE WHISKY.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

### WE GIVE NOTHING BUT CASH,

AND

this is the LAST TIME we will give

**Rs. 5,000.**

Prize Tickets will be presented Free of Cost to the Purchasers of,

UP TO THE 31st JANUARY, 1903.

A GENT'S OR LADY'S SILVER OR OXYDISED WATCH, Rs. 7-8,

WITH 5 YEARS' GUARANTEE.

—OR A—

CORONATION METAL WATCH, Rs. 4.

These Watches are well-finished and good for Rough Use.

—OR AN—

ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this well-known Time keeper There is nothing in the market to compare with it, for which we give a Guarantee for Five Years, and during this period we undertake to put right, Free of Charge, all minor accidents including Breakage of Mainsprings, Oiling, etc.

—OR A—

Set of CORONATION STUDS. with Solitaires, Rs. 2.

—OR A—

CORONATION CHAIN. Rs. 2.

THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 7TH FEBRUARY, 1903, ON THE

"ART UNION PRINCIPLE."

In the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

PRIZES.

| | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize | | ... | 1,000 |
| 1 Do. | | ... | 500 |
| 1 Do. | | ... | 250 |
| 2 Prizes | Rs. 125 each | ... | 250 |
| 2 Do. | " 100 " | ... | 200 |
| 2 Do. | " 75 " | ... | 150 |
| 4 Do. | " 50 " | ... | 200 |
| 10 Do. | " 25 " | ... | 250 |
| 100 Do. | " 10 " | ... | 1,000 |
| 200 Do. | " 5 " | ... | 1,000 |
| 200 Do. | " 1 " | ... | 200 |
| 523 Prizes | | Total ... | 5,000 |

N.B.—Out-station Orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. system.

**C. ARDESHER & Co.,**
SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA

**R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.**
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

**HOM. POOR DISPENSARY,**
P. O. KANKANADY, MANGALORE, S. C.

Mother Tinctures, powders and high dilutions, Schussler's Tissue Remedies, all at 2 As. per dram. Externals, pills and low dilutions, at 1½ As. per dram.

| | Rs. | a. | p |
|---|---|---|---|
| A box of the 30 principal medicines in 1 dram phials, Rs. 3-4; in 2 dram phials, | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Manual of Homœopathy ... | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe.. | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Homœopathic Guide, by Dr. Luyties ... | 0 | 8 | 0 |

THE SCHUSSLER'S TISSUE REMEDIES.

Boxes with lock and key containing all the 12 tissue remedies may be had in

| | Rs. | a. | p |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 dram phials at ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| in 1 oz. phials at ... | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| in 2 oz. phials at ... | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| in 4 oz. phials at ... | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Biochemic Guide, by Dr. Luyties ... | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Biochemistry by J. B. Chapman, M. D., | 4 | 0 | 0 |

THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI SPECIFICS, AT 4 ANNAS PER TUBE.

| | Rs. | a. | p |
|---|---|---|---|
| A box of the 38 Specifics ... | 7 | 6 | 0 |
| A small trial box of the 16 principal remedies ... | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Guide for the same ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

N. B.—All the profits go to the Leper, Asylum the Hospital, and the Poor House.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

### ITALIAN SHIRTS AND COLLARS

NOW ON SHOW.

**BANKER & Co.,**
HIGH CLASS GENTS' TAILORS AND LADIES' DRESS MAKERS.
38, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS HOSPITAL,
BOMBAY.

**UNION TYPEWRITING Co.,**
480, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA FOR BUYING NEW AND SECOND-HAND TYPEWRITERS, CARBONS, RIBBONS, AND ACCESSORIES TO SUIT ALL MACHINES.

TRIAL SOLICITED.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JANUARY 26.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SECURITIES— | | |
| 2½ per cent. Consols ... | £93 5/16 | = — 1/16 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes ... | £100 | = unchanged |
| 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan ... | £107 | = " |
| 3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ... | £65 3/8 | = " |
| SILVER— | | |
| Spot in London ... | 21 3/4 | = " |
| 2 months hence ... | 21 13/16 | = " |
| Spot in New York ... | 47 1/8 | = " |
| EXCHANGES— | | |
| Paris cheques ... | 25·12 | = — 1/2 |
| Berlin ... | 20·49 | = unchanged |
| New York Demand ... | 4·86 7/8 | = — 1/8 |
| DISCOUNTS— | | |
| Bank of England ... | 4 pr ct | = unchanged |
| 3 months sight Bank Bills ... | 3 1/4 pr ct | = " |
| 6 " ... | 3 1/4 pr ct | = " |
| 3 months sight Fine Trade Bills ... | 3 3/4 pr ct | = " |
| 6 months sight Fine Trade Bills ... | 4 pr ct | = " |
| INTEREST— | | |
| Day to-day loans ... | 2 5/8 pr ct | = + 1/8 |
| 7 day market loans ... | 3 1/8 pr ct | = + 1/4 |

SKIN SALES.

Goat skin sales opened to-day with a moderate demand.

Goat skin, Bombay, dull and prices par to 1-2 lower.

Number of goat skins offered ... 1,199,000
" Sheep " ... 982,000

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat 37 1-4 Jan.-Feb. Buyers. Tone firm.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore, 36⅞ 3-8. Jan.-Feb Business done. Tone firm.

Linseed Bold 48. Jan.-Feb. Sellers. Tone firm.

Coffee in New York 5 1-4.

Arrivals—Steamers Aarvak and Matin."

In Liverpool.—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total Sales 12,000. Spot 4·74—·4. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 46,000. Arrivals closed steady.

| Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-Apl. | Apl.-May. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4·68 | 4·68 | 4·69 | 4·70 |
| — 3 | — 3 | — 2 | — 2 |
| **May-June.** | **June-July** | **July.-Aug.** | **Aug.-Sept.** |
| 4·71 | 4·71 | 4·71 | 4·63 |
| — 2 | — 2 | — 2 | — 2 |
| **Sept.-Oct.** | | | |
| 4·46 | | | |
| — 1 | | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In New York— | | |
| Receipts at the Port ... | 32,000 | bales. |
| Do. last year ... | 31,000 | " |
| Exports to Great Britain ... | 14,000 | " |
| " Continent ... | 27,000 | " |
| Mid-Uplands ... | 8·95 | |
| Futures, month of March ... | 8·69 — ·4 | |
| Do. do. July ... | 8·73 — ·4 | |
| In New Orleans— | | |
| Spot ... | 8 3-4 | |
| Futures month of April ... | 8·71 — ·5 | |
| Do. July ... | 8·90 — ·6 | |
| Tone at close ... | steady. | |

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 26th January 1903:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton ... | 24,482 | bales. |
| Wheat ... | 7,327 | cwts. |
| Linseed ... | 2,446 | " |
| Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds ... | 5,398 | " |
| Gingellyseed ... | 50,244 | " |
| Poppyseed ... | 651 | " |
| Groundnuts ... | 2,010 | " |
| Castorseed ... | 6,042 | " |
| Rice ... | 5,087 | " |
| Myrabollams ... | 8,323 | " |
| Cottonseed ... | 50,766 | " |

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, JANUARY 27.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank T. T. ... | | | | 1s. 4 1-16d. |
| Bank Demand ... | | | | 1s 4 3-32d. |
| Credit Bills | 3 | Months Sight | D. A. ... | 1s. 4 1-4d |
| Do | 6 | do | do ... | 1s. 4 3-8d. |
| French Francs | 3 | do | do ... | 170 1-2 |
| Marks | 3 | do | do ... | 138 3-4 |
| Hongkong | 30 | Days' Sight. | ... | 115 |
| Shanghai | 30 | do | do ... | 158 1-2 |
| Japan | 30 | do | do ... | 150 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone quiet.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cash ... | Rs. | 97 | 4 |
| 1st Settlement ... | Rs. | 97 | 4 |
| 2nd do. ... | Rs. | 97 | 7 |

MONEY MARKET—Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of England since 2nd October | 4 per cent |
| Bank of Bombay do. 15th January | 6 do. |
| Bank of Bengal do. 15th do. | 6 do. |
| Bank of Madras do. 13th do. | 6 do. |

SEEDS.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Linseed.—Tone steady. | | |
| Ready ... | 8 | 8 |
| Forward April-May ... | 7 | 15 |
| Rapeseed.—Tone firm. | | |
| Brown Cawnpore Ready ... | 5 | 14 |
| Yellow Cawnpore Ready ... | 6 | 2 |
| Do. Gujarat Forward April-May ... | 6 | 8 |
| Poppyseed.—Tone steady. | | |
| Ready ... | 8 | 4 |
| Forward April-May ... | 7 | 11 |
| Castorseed—Tone quiet. | | |
| Ready ... | 23 | 12 |
| Forward April-May. ... | 24 | 4 |
| Groundnuts—Tone steady. | | |
| Ready ... | 37 | 8 |
| Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet. | | |
| 15 per cent. Mxd. Ready ... | 36 | 0 |
| 25 " " " ... | 36 | 0 |
| 50 " " " ... | 34 | 0 |
| Black Kutnee ... | 32 | 8 |

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tone ... | steady. |
| Estimated sales ... | 18,000 |
| Total imports ... | 18,000 |

| Jan.Feb. | Feb.March | March-April. | Apl.-May |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4·68 | 4·62 | 4·68 | 4·69 |
| **May-June.** | **June-July** | **July-Aug.** | **Aug.Sept.** |
| 4·70 | 4·76 | 4·70 | 4·63 |
| **Sep.-Oct.** | | | |
| 4·45 | | | |

COTTON.

The market is quiet with a decline of Rs. 2 both for ready and forward deliveries. A fair business is reported at the lower rates now current, the demand being chiefly for Berars descriptions. The sales are estimated at about 2,500 Bales. There is more anxiety to sell ready cotton owing to the increasing stocks in the market.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

| Growths. | Fine | F.G | Good. | Delivery |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengals, H G (Ry terms) | 163 | 154 | — | 25 Jan. |
| Bengals, M G (Ry terms) | 170 | 162 | ... | do |
| Sind-Panjab (M G) ... | 170 | 162 | — | do |
| Bulsar M G | 181 | 175 | ... | do |
| Khandesh, (M G) ... | ... | 171 | 165 | do |
| Damanganga Poolgaum... | 187 | 181 | ... | do |
| Oomra good staple ... | 192 | 186 | ... | do |
| Akola (M. G.) Khamgaum do Karanja do | 183 | 177 | ... | do |
| Nagpur Kamptee do ... | 188 | 182 | ... | do |
| Broach do ... | 207 | ... | 195 | 25 Mar. |
| Bhownaggar H. G. ... | ... | ... | 167 | 25 May |
| S.-G. Dharwar ... | ... | ... | 198 | 25 do |
| Westerns ... | ... | ... | 187 | 25 do |

SHARES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay Burmah ... | Rs. 6,475 |
| Ahmedabad Prantaj Railway ... | " 547 1-2 |
| Tapti Valley Railway ... | " 430 |
| Indian Press ... | " 163 3-4 |
| Bank of Bombay ... | " 1247 1-2 |
| Manockjee Petit Mills ... | " 1179 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ESCH—January 17, at 9, Middleton Street, Calcutta, the wife of Vincent J Esch, of a daughter.

GIBBON—January 8, at Naini Tal, the wife of H Gibbon, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HYPHER—VICTOR—January 15, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Fyzabad, by the Rev Fr Cherubim, O C. Thomas Charles Hypher, Loco Department, Jamalpore, sixth son of the late F A Hypher of Calcutta, to Blanche Caroline Victor, second daughter of Military Assistant Surgeon and Mrs Pat Victor, Station Hospital, Fyzabad, Oudh.

**A. FREDOON & Co.,**
WELL-KNOWN HIGH CLASS TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.
GENT'S SUITS, &c., &c.,
Made on Instalment System.
ALICE BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets, 5h. 50m. High water 11-14m., 11-57m. Low water, 5-21m., 5-0a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.
Bombay City Police Club Ball, Town Hall.
Harmston's Circus.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Benlomond entered the dock yesterday and the steamer Arara left on Monday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—H. M. S. Highflyer and the steamer Rander-Reunion entered the dock yesterday and the steamers Tugela and Akbar left the dock on Monday.

THE NIZAM'S ARRIVAL.—Upon his arrival in Bombay on Monday his Highness the Nizam was garlanded among others by the Nawabzada Nasrullahkhan of Sachin.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The business of the Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commenced on the 20th November last, terminated yesterday.

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.—On and from Wednesday, the 28th instant, and until further notice, a local train will run daily (Sundays excepted) between Colaba and Grant Road. The train will depart from Colaba at 18-20; Church Gate at 18-25; Marine Lines, at 18-28; Charni Road at 18-31, and will arrive at Grant Road at 18-35.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day, at 5-30, when a Note on a New Type of Indian Folk-tales will be read by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, M.A., B. L., Hathwa, Bihar.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH, NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—A lecture will be given by Colonel J. Anderson, A. V. D., on "Our Horses and Their Management" at 5 p. m. to-morrow at the residence of Mrs. Crowe, Castellamare, The Ridge, kindly lent for the occasion. Purdah arrangements will be made. Members are invited to bring lady friends.

GENEROUS GIFT OF Rs. 4,500 TO THE BILLIMORA READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.—Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Jijibhoy of Bombay, has presented a sum of Rs 4,500 to the Reading Room and Library of Billimora. At a meeting of the members of the Library, at which Mr. B. N. Megusi presided, a vote of thanks was passed to the donor of the gift, and it was decided to change the name of the institution to that of the Byramjee Jijibhoy Library.

INSANITY AND SUICIDE.—Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest yesterday, at Love Lane, relative to the death of Khair Misee, a Mahomedan woman aged sixty years. The deceased had been of unsound mind since some months past. On Monday afternoon she complained of pain in her chest and threw herself in a well in front of her house. She was drowned before any assistance could reach her. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s.s. Nankin, will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Friday, the 30th January.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyds' s.s. Imperator, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office at 6 p.m on Saturday, the 31st January. Letters, &c., for Aden and Egypt specially marked for transmission by this steamer will also be despatched.

TRINITY COLLEGE MUSICAL EXAMINATION.—At the recent Practical Examination held by Dr. Creser in Bombay, Miss Schmuck presented the following three candidates, all of whom were successful, one taking Honours:—Miss R. Collett, Senior; Miss Jessavala, Senior; Miss M. Dalal, Intermediate (Honours). For the Theoretical Examination ten candidates were presented; all passed, taking Honours. The names of the successful candidates are as follows:—Miss R. Collett, Intermediate Division; Miss Bell, Miss George, Miss Veevers, Miss F. Judd, Miss L. Tennent, Miss M. Laxton, Miss M. Knight, Miss. D. Underwood, and Miss E. Irvine, Junior Division.

NOTES FROM BHOWNAGAR.—Our Bhownagar correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—A cobra was killed by the Loco. Superintendent of the B.-G. J.-P. Railway the other day. It measured nine feet in length and about four inches in thickness.—The Assistant Political Agent, Jetalser, sentenced a man to four months' imprisonment for having walked away with a box of a fellow passenger containing valuables of about Rs. 400.—Preparations are going on in Jamnagar on a grand scale for the installation of the heir apparent on the gadi on the 19th February. The children of all railway servants were entertained yesterday at Jetalser in connection with the Coronation day, when about 75 children were treated. Merry-go rounds were whirling and a band was in attendance. Mrs. Templer and Sergeant House did their best for the enjoyment of the children. Sweetmeats and toys were distributed.—A terrible hurricane passed over Bhownagar at 2 p. m. to-day and great clouds of dust rose. Two shocks of earthquake were felt in Bhownagar and Junagar. The waves travelled southwards.

USE OF COCAINE IN BOMBAY.—Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Dowlat Parasram and five other "panvalas" were charged with having sold cocaine without a license from the Collector of Abkari. Mr. J. C. Cama, of Messrs Spencer and Company, chemists, and Mr. G. S. Drayton, of Messrs Kemp and Company, were also similarly charged at the instance of Mr. A. McMullen, and Mr. E. P. McLaughlen, Abkari Officers. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, assisted by Mr Rustom Pestonjee Jehanghir, Assistant Collector of Abkari, appeared to prosecute. Mr. Drayton and Mr. Cama had come to the Court voluntarily, and the Magistrate observed that before the case was proceeded with they should be brought to the Court either under a regular arrest or in obedience to a process legally issued. His Worship also remarked that it was necessary to obtain expert evidence and legal advice in order to prove whether cocaine was an intoxicating drug. It was, therefore, agreed upon to postpone the hearing in order to enable Messrs Kemp and Company and Messrs Spencer and Company to bring expert evidence and engage counsel to get the question settled authoritatively by an open inquiry. The cases against Messrs Kemp and Company and Messrs Spencer and Company were adjourned to the 4th proximo and the case against the "panvalas" to the 10th proximo.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot. 3 Farringdon Road, London, England.

## FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

### ANOTHER ALLEGED FORGERY CASE.

### ACCUSED CONVICTED.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at an adjourned Criminal Sessions of the High Court, yesterday, and the trial of the following case was resumed before his lordship and a common jury.

Leheruchand Dayabhai, Sorabjee Dadabhai Bhabha, Nemchand Hemchund, Khimjee Mowjee, and Ratanlal Rangildas stood charged on fourteen different counts with instituting false charge of criminal breach of trust against a Hindu, named Gabruchand Vassachand, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, and forging certain documents and fraudulently using them as genuine, and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the several offences. Mr. M. R. Jardine, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the Crown; Mr. Davar, with Mr. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira, appeared for accused No. 1; Mr. Wadia for No. 2; Mr. Pandit for Nos 3 and 4; and Mr. Jinnah for Nos. 5 and 6.

PROSECUTION SUMMING-UP.

Mr. Jardine, in continuing his reply on the case, said Leheru had the strongest motive to ruin Gabruchand, and Bhabha was his right hand man. Leheru was in Bombay about the time the forgeries were committed, and he was unable to explain his frequent visits to Bombay at or about that time. Referring to the accused Bhabha, the learned counsel said it was a curious circumstance that all the three false cases should go to one and the same law tout. It was also curious to notice that the three false cases were taken by Bhabha to three different pleaders. In conclusion the learned counsel dealt with the evidence of the accomplice, and asked that upon the evidence adduced by the prosecution, a verdict of guilty be returned against all the accused.

THE JUDGE'S SUMMING-UP.

His lordship then commenced to sum up the cases to the jury. In the first place he thanked the jury for their patience in listening to the evidence for so many days. Mr. Jardine, his lordship said, had placed the case with all fairness, and he was glad to say that Mr. Davar and other counsels for the prisoners had not omitted one single argument which could be advanced in defence of their respective clients. After having read the charges against each of the prisoners, and the law relating to those charges, his lordship observed that the first point for the jury to consider was whether the charges preferred by the accused Rawabai against Gubruchand were true or false. Gabruchand's case was that at the time the documents were said to have been signed by him in regard to Rewabai's ornaments he was not in Bombay, and did not know either Rewabai, Nemchand, or Ratanlal. It was also his case that at the execution of the alleged forged exhibits he was at Werawal, and he had produced several letters of his firm in support of his story. If the jury came to the conclusion that Rewabai's case was false the next question for them to consider was whether the false charge has been instituted by Rewabai against Gabruchand of her own motive, or whether she was instigated by others in instituting the proceedings. In connection with that it must be remembered that there was no evidence that the first accused Leheru was connected with any of the four persons who took a part in the institution of the false charge. The case, however, for the prosecution was that Leheru was the moving spirit in the institution of the false proceedings, that he kept himself in the back ground, and worked out the plot through his lieutenants, Gordhan and Bhabha. The first and the most important witness in the case on behalf of the prosecution was Gabruchand who told the jury the incident of a criminal intimacy his wife had with Leheru, the first accused. The next witness in support of the prosecution was Gordhan Gopal, who had been convicted of the forgery of a will at the last Criminal Sessions, and who, on his own showing, was one of the conspirators for bringing a false charge against Gabruchand. His lordship explained to the jury at some length the law in respect of the evidence of an accomplice, and proceeded to observe that unless they found that such evidence was amply corroborated by perfectly independent and reliable witnesses in material particulars, it should not be believed. Gordhun Gopal was corroborated by no fewer than three independent witnesses, and his lordship saw no reason why he should not be believed. Referring to the accused Nemchund, his lordship read to the jury the statement he had voluntarily made before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, in which he inculpated the other accused and himself. The evidence against the accused Khimjee, his lordship said, was not so strong as against the others. The learned judge then pointed out to the jury the evidence as it bore against the other accused, and said if they believed that evidence they must return their verdict accordingly. His lordship believed the evidence of witnesses, who gave evidence that they were asked by Leheru to withdraw the statements made by them on previous occasions.

The jury then retired to consider their verdict. On their return into court after nearly an hour, the foreman, in reply to the Clerk of the Crown, said that they were not unanimous in their verdict. The jury found all the accused guilty by a majority of the respective charges laid against them.

SENTENCES.

His lordship then sentenced the first accused Leheruchund to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and ordered a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default to undergo a further term of imprisonment for six months; the second accused Bhabha was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment; the third accused Nemchand to four years'; and the fourth and fifth accused Khimjee and Ratanlal to three years' each.

The Sessions were then formally dissolved.

## A BOMBAY DEFAMATION CASE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr Justice Aston, presiding at the High Court on Monday, have disposed of an appeal in the case of Imperator against Mariano Gloria Rodrigues. Accused was convicted of defamation by Mr. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate and was fined Rs. 400

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar in giving the court's judgment said: The appellant has been convicted by the Presidency Magistrate of the offence of defamation. The libel complained of is contained in a letter addressed by the solicitor of the appellant to the complainant, charging the latter with fraud of a serious nature. It is not disputed that the statements in the letter are defamatory; nor has it been disputed that these statements were made by the appellant to his solicitor. The ground upon which the conviction of the appellant is complained of as illegal is that the statements having been made by the solicitor to his client were privileged under section 126 of the Evidence Act, and that they could not be made the subject of a criminal charge. Section 126 of the Evidence Act, however, can have no application where the statement made by a client to his solicitor was made not in confidence, but for the purposes of communication. Here the statements complained of as dafamatory were obviously made not under the condition of secresy; and as a matter of fact they were communicated to the complainant by the solicitor, because the solicitor had instructions to make them to the complainant. There was therefore nothing of the character of confidential communications in them to bring them within the rule in section 126 of the Evidence Act. We have, therefore, to see whether the appellant is protected by any if the exceptions to section 499 of the Indian Penal Code. Exceptiong is relied upon,. and that requires that there should be good faith before a defamatory statement made or published by one person of another for the protection of his own interest, can be taken out of the offence of defamation as defined in the Code. The sole question in the case, then, is, did the appellant make the statement in good faith? That he made it for the protection of his own interest may be conceded, but when a reckless charge of conspiracy and fraud is made against a man in the position of the complainant, it is difficult to say that due care and attention were observed in making the charge. The position of clients instructing solicitors must no doubt be borne in mind, and we should not enterpret the law in such a way as to fetter the freedom of clients in their communications with their legal advisers. But because the law gives that freedom, it is not to be supposed that it also gives them immunity to defame a person by means of statements made to solicitors recklessly, and not in good faith. What is good faith must depend upon the circumstances of each case. Where a defamatory statement is made by a client to his solicitor, it may be that the same amount of care and attention should not be expected, which would be required where the statement is made to a stranger; and in deciding the question of the client's honest belief, the court should consider whether he made the statement to protect his own interest. Here the charge was reckless, and the evidence in the case clearly shows that the appellant levelled it at the complainant without the slightest ground, and without honestly believing that it was true. The Chief Presidency Magistrate was justified under the circumstances in holding that there was no good faith. We do not think the sentence is too severe. We confirm the conviction and sentence, and dismiss the appeal.

### A VALUABLE BOOK.

The Thirteenth Edition (60th thousand) of "THE WIFE'S ADVISER," 60 pages, illustrated, is now ready. Copies will be sent free, for a limited time, on receipt of two stamps for postage.

E. LAMBERT & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF SURGICAL APPLIANCES, ACCOUCHEMENT AND NURSING REQUISITES
60 & 62, QUEEN'S RD., ALSTON, LONDON N.E.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Kilwa, 973 tons, Captain J E Davison, cleared yesterday, for Jedah, with 373 pilgrims.

THE steamer Lord Kelwin, 2,282 tons, Captain N Steel, sailed yesterday, for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Shahristan, 1,360 tons, Captain C Finnis, sailed yesterday, for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE Wilson Line steamer Dido, 3,127 tons, Captain J E Pickering, will sail to-day, for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Rowford, 1,930 tons, Captain H Gow, arrived in harbour to-day from Durban, 6th January, in ballast, and Mr R Scott, as a passenger.

THE steamer Bel Lamond, 1,752 tons, Captain W H Hutton, arrived in harbour on Monday evening, from Yokohama, 15th December, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Hydaspes, 3,635 tons, Captain McLenan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Delagoa Bay, 12th January in ballast and one cabin and 32 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Chanda, 1,304 tons, Captain F R G Cunningham, will sail to-day, for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, Mr V Berch, 21 natives and 12 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain R J Rickford, R N R, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi via Katiawar coast ports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr and Miss Finch, Mr J H Drake, and 200 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain J Robertson, sailed yesterday, for Karachi via Katiawar coast ports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Siras, Mr and Mrs D Ramchunder, Mr Hodgson and 300 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steamer Bengal, 2,751 tons, Captain A L Valentine, will sail to-day, for Shanghai via intermediate ports, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Colombo—Mr W A Wilson, Mr P Rali, Mr Ross, Mrs R C Middrell, Capt G S Coates, Mr Palmer, and two Misses Cox. For Singapore—Mr A Smith. For Hongkong—Mr and Mrs Paley. Mr Hajee M Bhimjee, Mr K R Dandawalla, Mr Dinshaw, Mr Lawson, Dr V G Heiser, and Mr H W D Shallard. For Shanghai—Mr Kurter Meer. For Melbourne—Mr C Walker, Mrs J Walker Miss F Finch, and Mr J H C Campbell. For Adelaide—Mrs C H Bruce and infant.

### ARRIVALS.

| Jan. | Vessel. | Commander | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | Bel Lamond s ... | Hutton ... | Yokohama, Dec 15 |
| 27 | Rowford s ... | Gow ... | Durban, Jan 6 |
| | Hydaspes s ... | McLenan ... | Delagoa Bay, Jan 12 |
| | Kola s ... | Rickford ... | Karachi, Jan 24 |
| | Assaye (transport) | Dowell ... | Southampton, Jan 6 |

### DEPARTURES.

| Jan. | Vessel. | Commander | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | Tugela s ... | Schlossmann | Havre |
| | Terrier s ... | Brown ... | Bangkok, &c |
| | Dumra s ... | Rothwell ... | Karachi, &c |
| | R I M S Mayo ... | Fletcher ... | Aden |
| | Shahristan s ... | Finnis ... | Dunkirk |
| | Lord Kilvin s ... | Steel ... | Hull |

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Dido, Pickering, for Hull via Karachi.
" Chanda, Cunningham, for Persian Gulf.
" Kilwa, Davison, for Jedah.
" Bengal, Valentine, for Shanghai.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Hydaspes, for Antwerp, Hull and Liverpool.
" Huzara, for Persian Gulf.
" Ben Lomond, for London and Antwerp.
" Aston Hall, for Liverpool.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

(STEAMER MOVEMENTS.)

PLYMOUTH, JANUARY 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Manora arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, JANUARY 23.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Himalaya arrived here this morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Chine, from Calcutta, left Colombo for Triest on the 27th instant.

The same Company's s. s. Nippon, from Trieste, left Colombo for Japan on the 27th instant.

The same Company's s. s. Tirol from Shanghai, left Hongkong for Bombay on the 27th instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Hiroshima Maru left Hongkong for Singapore on the 27th instant.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—100 bales cotton, Canjee Purbut and Co; 12 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 15 bales wool Doongersee Nagjee; 28 bales wool T Jeewandas; 40 bales wool R M Kooka; 40 cwt buffalo pickers P Hirjee and Co; 836 cwt wheat Sanday and Co; 8525 bales wool M Ruttansee; 46 bales wool and 20 bales goat hairs R M Kooka; 51 bales cotton waste H E Bode and Co; 50 bales cotton Tyabjee and Co.

Vulcan s—107 bales cotton Canjee Purbut and Co; 150 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 4051 cwt cotton seed Waghjee Bechor; 100 bales hemp Purshotam Bhimjee; 200 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Beatrice s—18 bales skins Ritchie Steuart and Co; 975 cwt myrabollams Arjoon Khimjee; 1462 cwt myrabollams David Sassoon and Co; 65 cwt dry ginger A H Sapat; 100 bales hemp Tyabjee and Co.

Ben Lamond s—1 pot rosa oil E Mahomed; 36 cwt sumooder fini A Khan Mahomed; 150 bales hemp Purshotam Bhimjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ben Lamond s—455 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 550 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 165 bales cotton, F Fischer and Co; 100 bales cotton waste, Tyabjee and Co; 110 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co.

Clan Cumming s—401 cwt mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co; 627 cwt castorseed Forbes Forbes and Co; 1,270 bales cotton, 11,000 cwt cottonseed and 3,013 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers; 2000 cwt castorseed. 110 bales cotton and 1999 cwt gingellyseed Forbes Forbes and Co.

Hydaspes s—2001 cwt gingellyseed A Blascheck and Co; 160 bales cotton, 3000 cwt cottonseed and 2000 cwt maize Nansee Khairaz and Co; 150 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 1000 cwt myrabollams Arjoon Khimji; 530 bales cotton, 7020 cwt gingellyseed and 8000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Melbourne s—10000 cwt cottonseed W Becher; 2000 cwt cotton D Nanjee and Co; 3000 cwt wheat N Sundarjee and Co; 4000 cwt cottonseed G Madhowjee.

Kirkfield s—4000 cwt cottonseed W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Bodlewell s—25 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 300 bales cotton Ritchie Steuart and Co; 110 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton fly J C Toddywalla and Co; 200 bales cotton waste N M Tezpal; 1000 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co; 1007 cwt myrabollams J Hurchund; 129 bales cotton fly Tyabjee and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Belford s—2009 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—2000 cwt gingellyseed N Sundarjee and Co; 14 bales cotton waste H Wolf and Sons; 1485 cwt gingellyseed J Fachiri.

Assyria s—2009 cwt rapeseed and 200 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru s—100 bales cotton Tata and Co; 1600 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bombay Maru s—380 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha.

## THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 27TH JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased almost everywhere fall being brisk to rapid in many places. Gradients are moderate.

Winds are cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—Both the day and night temperatures are below normal almost everywhere except Nagpur, where the minimum is 7° above it. The maximum varied from 93° at Cochin to 62° at Lahore, and the minimum from 32° at Jacobabad to 74° at Cochin.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially clouded in Southern India. Humidity shows a considerable rise at Ahmednagar and Ratnagiri.

Rain.—Light showers are reported from Lahore.

Weather.—The weather on and off the Coromandel Coast appears to be somewhat unsettled.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

## FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

JANUARY 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, Perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Code addresses should not be used.

YOU NEED NOT HESITATE
TO TRY THE PURE-WOOL
'LALIMLI"
FABRICS MADE BY THE
CAWNPORE
WOOLLEN MILLS
CO., LD.,
CAWNPORE.

If you have only used hitherto imported materials the superior qualities of the "LALIMLI" fabrics will be a pleasant surprise to you. And they are not only

BETTER BUT CHEAPER.
ONCE USED ALWAYS USED.
Every description of PURE
WOOL GOODS Manufactured,
including:

FLNNELS
SERGES
TWEEDS
TUSSAH LUSTRE SERGES
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The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1903.

## RAJPUTANA AND THE RAJPUTS.

CAPTAIN BANNERMAN'S report on the Census operations in Rajputana is a remarkable document inasmuch as it embraces for the first time in history an enumeration of the Bhils of Mewar, Banswara, and Kusalgarh, Dungarpur, and Partabgarh, and the Grassias of Sirohi. Captain Bannerman's census, therefore, is the first complete Census of Rajputana that has been taken. The manner in which this was achieved is told by Captain Bannerman in his preface. Counting by night in large straggling villages extending often for miles through dense forest, was impracticable, therefore he called together the village headmen. They mustered their villagers, and obtained particulars of all persons who through sickness or other unavoidable causes were unable to attend. This mustering of the people took place near the police thanas; for the Bhils, like all wild tribes, are very shy of being counted and object to strangers approaching their homesteads. Twenty years ago when it was attempted to enumerate them much excitement and unrest resulted in consequence of the many wild stories which were circulated as to its object. The Maharana of Udaipur found it necessary to give the Bhils in his territory an undertaking that they should never suffer by the counting of men and houses. Ten years ago it was also deemed inadvisable to omit enumerating the Bhils, but an approximate estimate was formed on the basis of the number of huts which each village was believed to contain. The scheme did not answer. The enumerating staff did not venture to enter many of the more inaccessible villages, but were content to record any number told them by the first inhabitant of the village whom they were able to question. In the present case a more satisfactory method of procedure was adopted, because it was believed that the famine relief measures, undertaken for their preservation and the large grants of clothing, seed, and cattle unstintingly given to them by the Committee of the Indian Charitable Relief Fund, had rubbed off a great deal of their shyness, savagery, and distrust, and the result proved the correctness of this view. It was explained that one object of the counting—not the one object—was to ascertain how many people might require food in the next famine, and the plan seems to have been most effective. An "argumentum ad ventrem" Captain Bannerman calls it, though we fear there are many who consider "a white lie" would be even more appropriate. Captain Bannerman is evidently one of these, for he does not omit to place the fact on record that the suggestion emanated from the Census Commissioner.

Captain Bannerman, however, regards the outcome as an illustration of how kindness and practical sympathy can break down the barriers of suspicion even among the wildest tribes. Grassias, Minas, and Bhils form a large proportion of the population of Rajputana. The Grassias were formerly great plunderers, but have now settled down to agriculture and other peaceful pursuits. They are said to be the descendants of Rajputs married to Bhil women. Bhils and Minas are the principal criminal classes of the States, being troublesome, possessing an hereditary taste for drink, plundering and cattle-lifting, idle and thriftless. Educated Rajputs manifested an intelligent interest in the Census, but in some of the remote portions of the States, where communications are few and the people seldom come in contact with any-one outside their own narrow village circle, considerable opposition was shown. Many of the tribes people, particularaly the women, attributed the famine and other ills to the taking of the census in 1891 and were roundly abused by them. While the famine tamed the spirit of the wilder forest tribes, writes Captain Bannerman, the marvellous, patient endurance exhibited by the mass of the poorer classes and the uncomplaining silence with which they bore the terrible vicissitudes which they had to suffer excited the admiration and the warmest sympathy of all who were employed in the administration of relief, and he is fully persuaded that the measures adopted and help given to the famine-stricken have drawn the people and their rulers closer together. In exemplification of what he means Captain Bannerman tells a story of the escapade of some young bloods during the time of the Census operations. As none of the Bhils can read or write, men, usually Banias, were sent to do the clerical work. In one of the districts which had acquired an unenviable notoriety for raiding and other acts of lawlessness, the batch of young men espied a party of Banias going along a jungle track. Believing them to be traders the hereditary instinct proved too much for them. They pursued the party who threw down their bundles and fled. The Bhils seized the bundles, and finding them to contain papers similar to those on which their own names had been recorded, they carried them several miles, and finally deposited them in the centre of a track near to one of the police posts, placing stones on and around them to prevent any papers being blown away. Word was then sent to the police who went and recovered the schedules, not one of which was missing. This may have been attributable to fear of consequences. But Captain Bannerman prefers to think it was due to grateful affection.

The famine tamed the untutored spirit of the wilder forest tribes, and at the same time, says the Rajputana Census Commissioner, "the marvellous, patient endurance exhibited by the mass of the poorer classes, and the uncomplaining silence with which they bore the terrible vicissitudes which they had to suffer, excited the admiration, and won the warmest sympathy of all who were employed in the administration of relief." Discussing the effect of unfavourable seasons on the statistics, Captain Bannerman shows that although opinions differ on the subject that where they were papered their accuracy should be enhanced during a period of famine owing to the strengthening of the executive staff and the constant inspections made by superior officers. This view is accepted by the majority of States. On the other hand, some States hold that the arrangements would become generally disorganised owing to the absence of many people from their villages and to the influx of wandering immigrants. Registration of births and deaths has only been introduced by one or two of the States in the rural areas, and the opinions expressed are, therefore, not based on actual experience. The returns show that the population has decreased since 1891 to the extent of over two and a quarter millions, almost nineteen per cent. on the former enumerated population. Males have decreased by 1,236,197 or 19·49 per cent., while females have fallen off by 1,031,006 or 18·24 per cent., while famine so greatly affected the population that no useful comparison can be drawn between the rates of growth or decline and the rates of density of the population since 1881. The variations in the populations of the different States show generally the extent to which they have suffered. The effect of the unfavourable seasons and of the famine was also greatly to increase emigration from the States, especially from those where the severity was most felt. In the Rajputana famine report it is estimated that 742,738 persons, equivalent to six per cent. of the population of 1891, emigrated during the famine. About three-fourths of these were believed to have returned before the famine was actually at an end, but in the case of some States, at any rate, it would appear that a considerable number must have remained absent over the Census in March 1901. As three States are always liable to drought, the traditional custom of the inhabitants is to emigrate on the first sign of scarcity, and in the vast desert tracts this long established habit has been forced upon the people, for, when the rain fails the grass withers, and the water in the wells and hollows dries up, and unless their flocks and herds are removed they must perish.

**CONGESTION IN THE POLICE COURTS.** TWELVE months ago Mr Karsondas Chhabildas, the Third Presidency Magistrate, after proceedings which extended over eight months, decided an interesting Abkari case. During the progress of the case there were some curious developments, and eventually the prosecution was dismissed, the Magistrate finding in favour of the defendant. The unusually protracted nature of the hearing was, of course, an expensive matter for the parties concerned, and it, therefore, formed the subject of complaint and inquiry. The inquiry has taken as long as the case itself, but the result provides an argument in favour of a certain amount of work in the Magistrates' Courts being handed over to a Bench of Honorary Justices as recently proposed. The Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court who were invited to investigate the cause of the delay in disposing of this particular case found that it could not be attributed to a want of diligence on the part of the magistrate, for during the period in question he did a disproportionately large share of the work of the Fort Police Court. As a fact, it was the pressure of routine work which compelled repeated adjournments of the case; and for the same reason every complicated case before the Police Courts is unduly prolonged. Government have now drawn attention to the necessity for the continuous hearing of cases until completed, and have requested the Chief Presidency Magistrate to relieve any congestion that may arise in the courts by a redistribution of the work. The High Court Judges, however, intimate that the present staff of Presidency Magistrates is inadequate, and Government indicate that temporary assistance may be furnished when the difficulty of dealing with the work cannot be otherwise overcome. The complaints arising from the delays in the Police Courts, do not, however, come from one section only. The Municipality finds that proceedings in the Courts whose practice should be cheap and expeditious are costly and prolonged, and other bodies equally complain. In the absence of an increase in the staff of stipendiaries the remedy for the present state of things seems to lie in the appointment of a Bench who would relieve the Presidency Magistrates of a large number of trivial cases, leaving them free to dispose of the heavier features of the list.

**MAURITIUS.** Considering that the chief trade of Mauritius is with India, and that the past greatness of the island and much of its present value are due to "the excellent harbour on the N. W. Coast on which the capital, Port Louis, stands," we are entitled to urge upon the Colonial Office the desirability of devoting some attention to its present needs. Had Mr. Chamberlain been able to call in at Mauritius, on his way to South Africa, an opportunity would have been found of making a representation to him as to its needs. Failing that, the local Government has memorialised the Colonial Secretary, but so much of pressing moment to the new colonies having to be decided, there is some fear that Mauritius may continue to be overlooked. For a long time past the harbour administration has been defective, and although strong representations have been made, no steps have been taken to meet the demands of merchants and shipping men. The chief wants of the island are the improvement of the harbour and the provision of dry-dock accommodation. The excellent harbour of which we read so much has ceased to excel. The present Governor, Sir Charles Bruce, cannot be held responsible for this as the decline began long before he took office. The condition of the harbour was the cause of such dissatisfaction in the early nineties that Government prepared circulars for distribution among ship-masters on their arrival, warning them against entering the harbour as it was unsafe to do so, and that they ignored this warning at their own risk. The terms of the circular created so much alarm among the population that the decision to distribute it was not followed. A temporary Harbour Board was appointed. This was composed of prominent merchants whose duty was to advise Government as to the best method of improving the harbour. What became of their recommendations it is impossible to say. But this much is certain—that nothing was done. The Chamber of Commerce is apparently not so energetic, or perhaps not so influential as it might be, for it has not succeeded in putting pressure on the Government or in insisting on the employment of a nautical expert to direct the Marine Department. Bad as is the condition of the harbour that of docking facilities is worse. Of course it may be objected that the subject of the provision of dry-docks is an imperial one, and that dry-docks in all ports east of the Cape and the Suez Canal should be provided by the Home Government. Six years ago the Admiralty turned its attention to Simonstown and Mauritius as suitable places for dry-docks for ships of the Royal Navy, and Rear-Admiral Wilson with a staff of Civil Engineers was sent to choose a site. Grand Port, on the south-east side of the island, was favourably looked upon. The surveyors were engaged from July to November in 1896 between Sappho Rock and Hercules Bank. The following year H. M. S. Stork surveyed and charted the whole of Grand Port. A year again elapsed, and yet another engineer arrived and surveyed Port Louis harbour. The surveys might just as well never have taken place so far as any tangible good has been derived, and the further decline of Mauritius if not rapid will be not the less certain unless some serious steps be taken at an early date.

**THE WORK OF A FAMINE FUND.** FAMINE relief in Bombay, so far as the Government are concerned, is at an end, and we are reminded that the private relief agencies have also ceased their organised labours. Famine, it is hoped, will not again visit this sorely tried Presidency for many years to come. In looking back upon what the people have passed through there is a great deal of satisfaction to be had in noting the amount of private charity which has supplemented the Government doles and enabled the people to come through their trials with the minimum of loss. Last year the famine was mainly confined to the northern parts of the Presidency, and among the agencies which did good work in relieving the distress was the special fund raised by the Native Merchants of Bombay. The fund was started in May last, and as no working expenses were charged against it beyond the cost of purchasing grain and clothing for distribution, the whole of the money subscribed was available for the purpose for which it was given. The total amount contributed to the fund was Rs. 1,14,202, while many of the subscribers at the same time generously contributed to the relief of distress in other ways. The operations of the Fund were confined to Kathiawar, Gujarat, and Kutch, the work of distribution of grain and clothes being carried out by gentlemen who readily placed their services at the disposal of the Committee and whose labours and personal expenses cost the fund nothing. Altogether the distributors visited 2,148 places where the suffering was greatest, and relieved 110,609 persons. The relief was given entirely in kind, the value of the grain distributed being Rs. 88,554, while clothes to the value of Rs. 946 were given to those in need. The total amount expended was, therefore, Rs. 89,500, and there is left in the hands of the Committee a sum of Rs. 24,701, to form, it may be, the nucleus of another fund when a failure of crops again occasions distress. The President of the Native Merchants Committee was Mr. Vassanji Khimji, and he and those who were associated with him are to be congratulated on the excellence of the relief work they were enabled to carry out.

H. H. the Nizam of Hydrabad will stay in Bombay for about a week and during that period he intends to pass his time quietly. H. E. the Governor has invited him and the prominent members of his staff to a dinner at Government House on Friday next. The Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay intends to entertain him at a garden party this week.

H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore has presented Rs. 2000 to the endowment of the Adams Wylie Memorial Hospital.

THE presence of the Police Commission last week in the Central Provinces was to have been taken advantage of by the people of the Province and the Members of the Commission for a series of farewell demonstrations and entertainments in honour of Sir Andrew Fraser. Unfortunately, however, Sir Andrew was so much indisposed during the whole week that all invitations had to be declined. An address was presented to him at Nagpur on Thursday, but the enthusiastic send-off that the outgoing Chief Commissioner would have had in other circumstances had to be foregone to the general regret of all classes.

ONE of the longest criminal trials known in the annals of the Bombay High Court concluded yesterday. The case was known as "Another Forgery Case," in which the prominent figure was Gordhan Gopal Soni, who was sentenced at the September Sessions to seven years' transportation for complicity in a will forgery case. He was made an approver in the present case; and the trial of another accused, Rewabai, woman, was, owing to her illness, postponed. The case against the remaining five accused was heard for thirteen days before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crow and a common jury, and resulted in a conviction on the charges laid against them, namely bringing a false charge, forging a document, and using it as genuine. The accused Leberchand Dayabhai was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years with a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default six months' further imprisonment; the accused Sorabjee Dadabhai Bhabha to five years; Nemchand Hemchand to four years; and Khimjee Monjee and Ratanlal Rangildas to three years' rigorous imprisonment each. The Fifth Criminal Sessions, which commenced on the 20th November last, were then formally dissolved.

IT is well known now, says Mr. Thomas Christy in the "Tropical Agriculturist," that quinine is not the medicine to take for malaria, and it is being abandoned in all parts where it is possible to obtain the extract made from "Cassia Beareana." Men are going out now to the East and West Coasts of Africa and also to Central Africa, with supplies of this drug, because they do not now dread attacks of this severe form of malarial fever, known as black water fever. One doctor from the United States reports that one of his patients was attacked on the 16th May, 1902. He took quinine sulph. 8 grains on that day, and had a subsequent attack. He then took "Cassia Beareana" 30 drops in water every two hours, taking 1 oz. or a little more altogether. He had no subsequent attacks. The blood was examined on the 16th May, and found to contain the tertian parasite; on the 21st idem it was examined again, and there was no sign of any organism. This shows, adds Mr. Christy, how thoroughly the drug does its work.

## MEN WHO HELPED THE EMPIRE.

### THE LIEUTENANTS OF WELLINGTON.

MR. ALEXANDER INNES SHAND has devoted a good deal of time and research to military matters, as his books on Sir Edward Hamley, John Jacob of Jacobabad, and the Peninsular War testify He has now given us a series of pen sketches more or less brief, of Wellington's chief subordinates. The soldiers dealt with are Lord Hill, General Craufurd, Sir Thomas Picton, Marshal Beresford, Lord Lynedoch, the Earl of Hopetoun, the Marquess of Anglesey, and Lord Combermere. The life story of each of these famous men is given, and not alone that part of their career in which they served under the Iron Duke. Mr. Shand writes fluently and agreeably, and shows a nice discrimination in his judgment upon the men who, in the momentous years of the struggle with Napoleon, were at Wellington's right hand. From beginning to end the author interests his reader and succeeds in bringing before him the distinct personality of each of his eight subjects. The most famous of these are the three placed first in the list, and of this trio Rowland Hill was the greatest, both as soldier and as man. The heroic story of the Peninsular War, says a Reviewer in the "St. James' Budge." never palls, but in giving some indication of the contents of Mr. Shand's fascinating book we will endeavour to mix our stories judiciously. But we begin with one of the war. Hill was in appearance and in habits the last person who would have been taken for a soldier, and it is a puzzle to the biographer how ever he came to adopt that profession. Yet he did and to great purpose, as many a well-fought field testified. Unlike the typical soldier, Hill was not full of strange oaths. Indeed, he was only known to swear once and that was at the battle of St. Pierre:—

A "SWEARING" GENERAL.

That was the last of Soult's five days' fighting around Bayonne, and when he broke out on Hill on the 13th of December, it was with every reasonable assurance of victory. From his central position in the city and its entrenched camp he could assail with overwhelming superiority any section of the beleaguering forces. He had tried elsewhere and failed, but Hill's position was exceptionally hazardous. . . The one advantage of the weaker was the character of the battle-ground. The solid roadway was skirted by swamps and thickets, so that the enemy could only avail himself of his superiority by bringing up his inexhaustible reserves. Hill made the most of his advantages, but never was combat more fiercely contested. His dispositions were skilful. For himself he was omnipresent: he headed the most critical counter-attack in person. But for once the obstinate resistance was compromised by the timidity of two colonels of English regiments. It is true that the indignation of the soldiers lent fuel to their fire when brought back to the battle; and that wavering was more than redeemed by the stubborn courage of the Portuguese, who nobly sustained the reputation they had first won on the sierra of Busaco. Almost every officer on the staffs of the generals was either killed or wounded. The gutters in the High Street of St. Pierre are said to have been flooded with blood. Wellington arrived at the supreme moment, but would not interfere. Hill had won the battle, and Hill should have all the glory. Yet when he came up the moment was supreme, for Hill had thrown his last reserves into the action. He was unusually excited, and for the first and last time was heard to mutter an oath. "Damn it this won't do." Wellington smiled and turned to his staff: "Hill is beginning to swear; we had better get out of the way." "Hill," he said afterwards, "this day is yours," and he wrote joyfully to Sir John Hope and Sir J. Kennedy that "Hill had given the enemy a terrible beating."

The part of his duties he disliked the most was rejecting incessant applications. The widows of officers besieged his door; the ladies were volable, and it was not in his nature to listen to them with anything but kindly sympathy. When asked how he managed to get rid of these supplicants, he answered with a twinkle in his eye that he received them in a room with a single chair, and insisted on their being seated. "Then they are sorry to see me standing, so they do not stay very long."

In the days of the long peace Viscount Hill consented at Wellington's request to take the post of Commander-in-Chief. This office he filled with singular independence and distinction. He had a short way of dealing with meddlesome kings:—

Both George IV. and his brother were exceedingly gracious, but the old soldier had less hesitation in dealing with the monarchs when they hinted at putting pressure on his conscience. Twice with King William, though he had strong personal regard for him, he gave unmistakeable proof of his independence and straightforwardness; and it is but fair to say that his sailor Majesty respected him all the more. The first occasion was when the king said with his seamanlike bluntness that he was "positively decided" that a certain officer should be promoted. Hill, couching his refusal in respectful terms, was as positively decided he should not; and when the king gave way, he sent straight for the officer, to report the interview and explain his reasons. The second was when he was urged to vote in the Lords for the Reform Bill being remitted to Committee. "I said that, if I were to act contrary to my conscientious feelings and my known declaration, I should so lower myself in the eyes of the world and the army that I should not be able to render service to His Majesty or the country. The king said he could understand my feelings, and that every one had a right to have his own: he had his." A very amenable man he was, but no one stood more stiffly on his rights or on the dignity of the office he safeguarded for his successors. In his diaries there is one significant note. "Came to town to see the king on the subject of orders issued without my knowledge. The interview was satisfactory, and I am inclined to think nothing of the sort will in future occur."

In early life Hill was wandering up and down the face of the world with his regiment, and for a time was stationed at Cork:—

He used to recall one amusing incident of his short stay in Ireland. He had gone on a visit to a brilliant literary man, distinguished for originality and eccentricity as for talent. Shown to his room, before dinner, he looked in vain for any washing apparatus. When his hand was on the bell, the floor opened, and a wash-hand stand, with everything from towels to hot water, rose into its place. It was an adaptation of the "tables volantes" of the French "petites maisons." He used to say he never was so much surprised, save when he saw an anticipation of the modern invention of a tramway bringing dishes from the kitchen to the dining-room.

CRAUFURD.

Craufurd, the daring leader of the Light Division, is a soldier who repels almost more than he attracts. It is not an altogether congenial task to draw attention to the dark side of such a character, but it is necessary, if any adequate notion is to be gained of what the Army was like in the early days of last century. Of Craufurd Mr. Shand says:—

In the most critical emergencies, in advance or retreat, in directing the scouting and mounting of the guards, in protracting the audacious games of bluff before the overwhelming forces of a vigilant enemy, Craufurd was the soul of the Field Intelligence Department, wielding a sword that was ever ready to feint, to strike, or to parry. The surest proof of his rare genius for outpost duty is that Wellington was content to overlook his indiscretions and on one memorable occasion to condone disobedience which gravely endangered far-reaching plans, when temper and patience had been strained to the uttermost.

In the terrible days of the retreat to Vigo in 1808, Craufurd saved his troops from death by starvation and disease. It was, perhaps, the most memorable march of the war, and Craufurd only accomplished his object by the use of the most drastic methods:—

The severity, almost approaching brutality, reminds us of the dealings of some notorious pirate captain with a crew that could only be controlled by sheer terror. Here is a specimen of his summary "justice," when one unlucky individual was single out for an example. Two men had been seized in the act of straying. Craufurd halted the brigade in a voice of thunder and ordered a drumhead court-martial, when they were sentenced to 100 lashes apiece.

(Concluded on page 6.)

# TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## THE VENEZUELA AFFAIR.

### PROSPECTS OF SETTLEMENT.

### ALLIES READY TO RAISE BLOCKADE.

LONDON, JANUARY 26.

The Allies have handed to Mr. Bowen declarations promising to cease the blockade as soon as an agreement has been concluded with Mr. Bowen as plenipotentiary representing Venezuela and embodying their conditions.

Venezuela offers a part of the Customs at La Guayra and Puerto Cabello.

LONDON, JANUARY 27.

It is announced that the Venezuelan blockade will be raised on the 28th instant. It is understood that the allies have accepted the guarantee offered by Venezuela.

## MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TOUR.

Mr. Chamberlain has arrived at Ottoshoop. In addressing the Burghers at Lichtenburg Mr Chamberlain said that Lord Milner was about to publish a proclamation which would speedily finish the compensation question. Delarey urged all to unite in repairing the ravages caused by the war.

## COTTON FROM WEST AFRICA.

Twenty-six bales of West African Cotton have been sold in Liverpool at five pence three farthings per pound.

It is announced that the Government has undertaken to carry West African cotton for two years free over the Lagos and Sierra Leone Railways. The Elder Dempster Line of steam-ships are transporting the cotton free to Liverpool.

## THE FRENCH ARMY.

A Report on the French Army Estimates recommends the transformation of the Cavalry into mounted Infantry with a bicycle corps.

## THE PLAGUE AT DURBAN.

### EXODUS OF NATIVES.

LONDON, JANUARY 26.

Owing to the spread of plague at Durban native servants and labourers are leaving the town in thousands.

## THE BOMBAY SALUTING BATTERY.

### THE SEARCH FOR A NEW SITE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 27.

Inquiries are being made by the military authorities for a suitable site at Colaba for the Bombay Saluting Battery as the guns cause inconvenience where they now are in a densely populated quarter of the town.

## THE LAWRENCE SCHOOL AT ABU.

The Government of India have approved the selection of Mr. and Mrs. Dickson as headmaster and mistress of the Abu Lawrence School in succession to Mr. and Mrs. Eaglesome.

## THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

### TO PRESENT COLOURS TO THE MARINE BATTALION.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught has agreed to present colours to the 21st Bombay Infantry.

## MILITARY RELIEFS.

### EXTENSIVE SCHEME FOR NEXT SEASON.

With the return to a normal state of things after the war it should no longer be necessary to curtail the annual reliefs of British and native troops. An extensive scheme for next season is accordingly being provided for.

## SHIP'S CAPTAIN DROWNED.

### CAPSIZING OF A BOAT.

MADRAS, JANUARY 27.

Intelligence has been received from Cuddalore of the drowning of Captain Robert Coombes of the steamer Flamingo there yesterday morning. Captain Coombes, with his wife and the third officer, put off in the ship's boat and attempted to go ashore. At the Bar, where the water is invariably rough, the boat capsized and the occupants were precipitated into the water. Mrs. Coombes and the third officer were saved, but Captain Coombes was drowned. His body was recovered at noon yesterday, and was buried this morning in the old town cemetery at Cuddalore.

## THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

### SUGGESTIONS OF RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

### SOUNDING THE POWERS.

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 27.

A special cablegram from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London, the 26th instant, states that Russia and Austria have informed the Powers of the nature of their joint Macedonian suggestions. It is believed that Russia has been in constant communication on the subject with France and Austria with Italy.

The reception of the scheme is as yet uncertain.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JANUARY, 26

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 3-4 per cent. Consols | 93 5-16 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 100 |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan | 107 |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers | 65 5-8 |
| Bar Silver | 21 3-4 |

OWING to a strike of the printers, the "Osservatore Romano," the official organ of the Vatican, failed to appear a short time ago for the first time in its forty-two years of existence. According to the "Telegraph's" correspondent, the Pope was somewhat disturbed. He said, when informed that he must do without it, "I shall not sleep all night. Who knows what may have happened of which I am in ignorance?"

## THE CENTURY BALL AT CALCUTTA.

### A SPLENDID SPECTACLE.

### COSTUMES OF A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*CALCUTTA, JANUARY 26.

The Century Ball at Government House, which has been the subject of so much interest and discussion, took place to-night. Back from the bustling, bridge-playing, pingpong-loving, hurrying twentieth century it carried one to the sweet and tender world of a hundred years ago. Tossing curls and laughing eyes, daintily gowned women in the classic Empire style or in the quaint, stiffer English fashion of the same period, courtly men, the glitter and glamour of music, and the witchery of stately rooms and sumptuous decorations—such are the memories one will keep with one of the Century Ball. It was a splendid spectacle.

Put back a hundred years we became our great grand parents again, imitating in spirit, language, and dress, the short waisted ladies and knee breeched men who danced in these identical halls a century ago, and now sleep in the old Park Street cemetery or are back in their own English village churchyards.

Lady Curzon was in a lovely dress of the first Empire. Lady Maclean appeared in embroidered pink satin actually a hundred years old. Lady Jenkins was in pale yellow satin embroidered with pearls, an exact copy of a picture. Mrs. Bourdillon, the wife of the Acting Lieutenant-Governor, was in pale green brocade, and Lady Ibbetson in olive green satin and old century brocade.

Amongst the men Lord Curzon was conspicuous in a powdered wig and queue, in a uniform exactly copied from that of the picture of Lord Wellesley in Government House, Calcutta. His staff were in uniforms worn by the corresponding officers of Lord Wellesley's household. The officers of the 93rd Highlanders stationed here were in uniforms worn in this corps a hundred years ago, and the same applies to most of the other military and civil officials, while non-officials appeared in long sober coats with brass buttons, fancy waistcoats, and light coloured stockings, brass buckled shoes and knee breeches, exactly as they were worn at the famous ball in the same building given by Lord Wellesley in 1803 in honour of the peace of Amiens.

The Viceregal house party included Mrs. and Miss Leiter, the Hon. F. Curzon, Lord Elcho, Viscount Errington, Lady Dickson Poynder, Lord Lamington, Mrs. Craigie, Lady Miller, the Earl of Durham, and Lady Anne Hamilton, while of the guests generally it is sufficient to say that everyone who is anyone on this side of India was there.

* Delayed in transmission.

## CALCUTTA'S CORONATION FESTIVITIES.

### FEEDING OF THE POOR.

### ILLUMINATIONS AND FIREWORKS.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 27.

Extensive preparations have been made for the illumination of Calcutta in connection with the Coronation celebrations. Booths have been erected on the maidan in which thirty thousand poor will be fed to-day, and in the evening there will be a display of fireworks.

LATER.

An extraordinary sight was witnessed this afternoon on the maidan here the occasion being the feeding of some thirty thousand people by Babu Bhujan Lall Lohia, a prominent Marwari, the whole of the native Calcutta turning out, and a quarter of a million of spectators being estimated to have been upon the spot. Those fed included twenty thousand Hindus and ten thousand Mahomedans, some of whom are said to have trudged in twenty four miles for the occasion.

In the evening there were fireworks on the race course, and the sea of native faces illuminated as rockets went up was a wonderful spectacle. The Viceroy was amongst those who inspected the feeding operations.

Messrs. Andrew Yule distributed over fifty thousand cups of tea gratis on the maidan to-day. Another feature of the gathering was the prevalence of cigarette smoking in the crowd and a large sale of Bengali poems eulogising Queen Victoria.

## THE BUREAU OF COMMERCE.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 27.

It is stated that the Government of India scheme for the formation of a Commercial Bureau is to come into operation with effect from the beginning of the next official year, and that a despatch upon the subject is being sent home.

The Bureau is to be a purely Government institution independent of all semi-commercial Bureaus of Intelligence.

## VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

### BUSINESS FOR NEXT FRIDAY'S MEETING.

The Tea Cess Bill is now likely to be ready for introduction at next Friday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

The Bills to levy fees for the up-keep of light-houses along the Madras Coast, and to extend the area of operation of Probates granted by Subordinate Courts will also be introduced; and the Bills to facilitate the installation of electricity and to protect from creditors money put by in Provident Fund will be referred to Select Committees.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 27.

Captain Douglas, I. M. S., has been selected by the Secretary of State, for training at Netley in succession to Captain Liston.

Major Dallas, 1st Durham Light Infantry, joins the War Office as Mobilization Officer.

Brigadier-General Jeffreys, commanding the Nerbudda, has proceeded on leave prior to the completion of his tenure. Lieutenant-Colonel Sandbach temporarily commands.

Colonel Parsons leave England on the 30th instant to take up the appointment of Inspector-General of Artillery in India.

AMONG the recipients of the good conduct medals recently awarded was Sergeant-Major E. A. Beilby of the Bombay District Staff Office. His name was mutilated in the list first published.

## NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

### MR. CHAMBERLAIN IN SOUTH AFRICA.

### TRANSVAAL CASH IN EUROPE.

### BRITAIN'S CLAIMS.

LONDON, January 10th.—A Reuter's despatch states that Mr. Chamberlain's utterances have created a most favourable impression. Prominent Dutchmen remark that the Colonial Secretary's visit is beginning to induce an absolute belief in British justice and straight forwardness, and to heal old sores.

London, January 11th.—Mr. Chamberlain told the Boers who waited on him from the Burghers' Conference that the Government knew that large sums of Transvaal moneys had been sent to Europe, and that Britain was entitled to see the accounts, and to receive the large unexpended balance for the relief of the Boer widows and orphans.

The Boer generals, greatly disconcerted, at first denied any knowledge of State moneys having been sent to Europe but afterwards they blamed the previous Government.

Mr. Schalk-Burger and General Botha ultimately offered to co-operate with Mr. Chamberlain to obtain restitution of the balance.

Mr. Chamberlain's firmness and bluntness is said to have quite cowed the Boers.

After the interview Mr. Schalk-Burger and Mr. Wolmorans advised submission and co-operation, since Mr. Chamberlain was too strong for them to resist.

## THE ATTEMPT ON THE KING OF SPAIN.

### FIRED AT BY A LUNATIC.

London, January 11.—Alfonso, III., King of Spain, and the Queen Mother, Maria Christina Archduchess of Austria, were returning from church in Madrid on Saturday evening, when a man named Feito fired a pistol into the carriage. Fortunately, however, no one was injured. Upon hearing the report, the King put his head out of the window in order to see what had happened, but he was pulled back immediately by his mother. Feito was arrested and, in explanation of his conduct, said he had meant to kill the Duke of Sotomayor, the Grand Chamberlain, whose carriage preceded that of the King. Letters addressed to President Roosevelt, King Edward VII., the Kaiser, and the Czar were found in Feito's pockets. The arrested man denied that he was an anarchist, but admitted that he was once an inmate of a lunatic asylum. He is clearly insane.

## THE VENEZUELA AFFAIR.

### DR. VON HOLLEBEN'S RECALL.

London, January 10th.—The sudden recall of Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador at Washington, is interpreted as being due to the Kaiser's chagrin at his management of the relations of the two countries.

The Americans, however, do not blame Dr. von Holleben in connection with the Venezuelan embroglio.

Mr. G. W. Smalley, the New York correspondent of "The Times," states that the Kaiser is primarily responsible for the American feeling which is supposed to be the cause of Dr. von Holleben's recall, the Minister being a convenient scapegoat. "American opinion," adds Mr. Smalley, "is not amenable to certain diplomatic influence or the innuendoes of a reptile Press, which is practically absent here."

The New York "Commercial Advertiser" declares that the Americans deeply mistrust the German Government in consequence of their relations with Samoa, Manila and Hayti, and adds that the attempt to discredit Lord Pauncefote and Great Britain over negotiations which preceded the Spanish war is not forgotten.

## THE COLOUR QUESTION IN AMERICA.

London, January 10th.—The "New York Herald" strongly disapproves of the recent appointment of a collector at Fort Charleston, and adds that the Southerners' attitude towards the negroes, whether it be due to custom, creed or prejudice, is very uncompromising and requires to be treated with great circumspection.

## THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

### THE NAVAL AGREEMENT.

London, January 10th.—Replying to "The Times'" comments upon an article which appeared recently in the Melbourne "Age," expressing distrust in the new naval agreement, owing to the possible withdrawal of the squadron in war time, Lord Carrington formerly, Governor of New South Wales, contends that "The Times" strictures are undeserved.

The old agreement, he said, would never have been sanctioned if the squadron had been removeable without the consent of the Australian Government.

The increased grant would, concludes Lord Carrington, be cheerfully voted under the old conditions.

## LABOUR REPRESENTATION.

### ACTION BY THE RAILWAY SERVANTS.

London, January 10th.—The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants has adopted a rule levying a subscription of 1s. a year per member, in support of labour representatives in Parliament. The society has also adopted a rule, making its Executive Committee omnipotent in the matter of sanctioning or forbidding local strikes.

## NOTORIOUS FRENCH CRIMINAL.

### VIDAL'S SENTENCE COMMUTED.

London, January 10th.—The sentence of death passed some months ago at Nice upon the notorious Vidal known as the French "Jack the Ripper," has been commuted to imprisonment for life.

## NEW RUSSIAN CUSTOM HOUSE AT DALNY.

London, January 10th.—Russia has agreed to permit China to appoint a Commissioner to co-operate with the Russian Customs Commission at Dalny (Port Arthur).

## THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Mayo, Commander C. M. Fletcher, sailed yesterday for Aden. She conveyed the personnel of the Hospital ship Hardinge, and for the general hospital for Berbera, 5 officers, 3 clerks, 2 men, 16 storekeepers and agents, 18 non-Commissioned officers and men, 67 public and 9 private followers, 8 followers Supply and Transport Corps, 1 officer and 2 men, 8 Goorkhas, 2 officers, 2 warrant officers, 25 men, 23 public and 2 private followers for the hospital ship, 1 officer and 1 horse, 54th Company, R. G. A., 12 private followers, R. A., 2 men, No. 65 Native Field Hospital, and 1 officer and 1 follower, Civil Department. The following are the names of the officers:—

Major Doyle, I M S
Lieut Long, I M S
Lieut Greenwood, I M S
Lieut Scroffie, I M S
Lieut Cameron, I M S
Capt Morris, R A M C
Capt Gibbs, I M S
Capt Lee, 8th Goorkhas
Lieut Pritchard, R G A
Civil Surg Martin
Assist Surg Rodrigues, S M D
Assist Surg Pereira, S M D
Assist Surg Chitts, S M D

SOME popular excitement was caused recently by the appearance of a crack in two arches of the Procuratie Vecchie on the Piazza of St. Mark, erected 400 years ago. Some mortar was removed in order that the state of the roof might be examined, and it was found that some of the bricks were no longer holding together, and that a portion of the facade had become detached. Competent architects declare that while there is no immediate danger, thorough and extensive repairs must be put in hand at once in order to preserve this splendid example of old Venetian architecture. The work will have to be proceeded with slowly owing to the conflict of interests of the numerous persons owning the property. As it was thought that the building was in a dangerous condition no one was allowed to pass and only recently the prohibition was withdrawn.

## CONGESTION IN THE PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

THE Government of Bombay have had under consideration a complaint regarding the delay in the disposal by Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, of the case of Imperator vs. Mrs. Athaide. The following papers have been reviewed in regard to the case:—

Memorandum from the Revenue Department, No. 3804—87-Confl., dated the 6th June 1902—Transferring a memorandum from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, No. 2266—19-Confl., dated the 3rd May 1902, with accompaniments, regarding the delay in the disposal by Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, of the Abkari case of Imperator vs. Mrs. Athaide.

Memorandum from the Revenue Department, No. 3805—88-Confl., dated the 6th June 1902.

Letter to the Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay, No. 4538, dated the 16th July 1902—Requesting that the attention of the Honorable the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court may be invited to the great delay in the disposal of the above case and that their Lordships may be moved to direct, if they think proper, a careful enquiry to be made into the cause of the delay with a view to preventing the occurrence of similar delays in future.

Memorandum to the Revenue Department, No. 4539, dated the 16th July 1902.

Letter from the Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay, No. 1680, dated the 7th August 1902.

Letter from the Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay, No. 2188, dated the 22nd October 1902—Stating that their Lordships have been in correspondence with the Chief Presidency Magistrate on the subject of the delay in the Third Presidency Magistrate's Court in case No. 245-s. of 1901, Imperator vs. Mrs. Athaide, and that the conclusion to which that correspondence leads is that although the proposals now about to be carried out by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for the distribution of work may be expected to minimise as far as possible the prolongation of cases requiring repeated adjournments, the pressure of ordinary routine work is so great as to render it from time to time impracticable for the present staff of Presidency Magistrates to proceed continuously with the complicated cases that frequently come before them. Making remarks.

Letter to the Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay, No. 121, dated the 12th November 1902.

Letter from the Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay, No. 2446, dated the 5th December 1902—Forwarding, for the information of Government, a copy of Circular No. 2158, dated the 16th October 1902, issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay; making remarks and adding that any delay there may have been in the final disposal of the above case cannot in the opinion of their Lordships be attributed to a want of diligence on Mr. Karsondas's part, for their Lordships find that during the period under investigation he did a disproportionately large share of the work at the Fort Police Court. It is hoped that as a result of the communications that have passed between their Lordships and Chief Presidency Magistrate the continuous hearing of cases will hereafter be the established practice of the Police Courts.

On consideration of these documents Government have recorded the following Resolution,—The Governor in Council learn, with pleasure that the delay in the disposal of the case of Imperator vs. Mrs. Athaide cannot be attributed to a want of diligence on the part of the Magistrate, who during the period the case was under investigation, did a disproportionately large share of the work at the Fort Police Court. He concurs with their Lordships in hoping that as a result of the communications that have passed between them and the Chief Presidency Magistrate the continuous hearing of cases will hereafter be the established practice of the Police Courts.

His Excellency in Council expects that in future the Chief Presidency Magistrate will keep a close watch on the state of the Courts so that if there is a congestion of work in one Court he may relieve it, if possible, by a special re-distribution of business among the Magistrates under the provisions of No. 3 of the Rules of 5th December 1899. If this remedy is insufficient to prevent unreasonable delay, which must necessarily cause great hardship to the parties, he should report the circumstances to Government who may be able to furnish temporary assistance if the difficulty cannot otherwise be obviated.

Mr. J. Sanders Slater, the Chief Presidency Magistrate has addressed a circular to the Presidency Magistrates, recalling the attention to High Court Criminal Circular 30 A at page 19 of the High Court Criminal Circular Order Book, and reminding them of the importance of proceeding with the hearing of cases, so far practicable, de die in diem until completed. In any case in which an adjournment is necessary, the further hearing should be fixed at the earliest date practicable, having regard to the exigencies of the case, considerations of personal convenience being, as far as possible excluded.

## A CARPENTER IN SEARCH OF A WIFE.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which two Hindu women, named Kudi and Kastoor, were charged, the former with stealing ornaments of the value of Rs. 236 and the latter with cheating one Muljee Gopal, a carpenter, residing at Girgaum. Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the prosecution. The evidence showed that the complainant, who is a Kshatri by caste, wanted to marry a girl belonging to the same caste. The second accused who was some time ago a neighbour of the complainant, saw the latter's relative named Mulibai and told her that she knew a girl of the Kshatri caste in her native town, who would suit the complainant as a wife. Mulibai spoke to the complainant about the girl, and he agreed to marry her if she was brought to Bombay, and gave the second accused Rs. 37 for travelling expenses. A week after this the first accused came to Bombay accompanied by the second accused. The latter was introduced to the complainant as the girl who was desirous of marrying him. When the complainant questioned the girl as to her caste the latter replied that she belonged to Kshatri caste. The complainant thereupon kept her in his house, and betrothal ceremony took place. The caste people, however, had some suspicion and made enquiries about the girl's caste. The second accused in support of her assertion produced a woman, who she said was the mother of the intended bride. The so-called mother was questioned by the caste and as she failed to give satisfactory replies the caste ordered the complainant not to marry the first accused. It was subsequently ascertained that the accused was not a Kshatri but Kunbi by caste. When the intended bride found that the plot had been discovered she absconded from Bombay taking with her ornaments of the value of Rs. 233 belonging to the complainant. The matter was reported to the Police and she was traced to Cutch Bhuj, where she was arrested and the ornaments were recovered. The Magistrate in convicting both the accused observed that the second accused had made false representations to the complainant and obtained from him Rs. 37. She also substituted a Kunbi girl for a Kshatri. The first accused, though it had not been proved that she was in the plot from the beginning, it was shown had readily acquiesced in it subsequently, and bolted with the ornaments. Both the accused were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

## THE LATE MR. JOHN NUGENT.

A meeting of the subscribers to the late Hon. Mr. John Nugent Memorial Fund was held on Monday in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall for the purpose of deciding what form the memorial should take. There were present the Hon. Sir J. Monteath, Sir Jamshetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, M.P., Mr. E. Gray, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, Mr. K. D. Dubash, Mr. J. M. Framjee Patel, Mr. Jehanghir Dossabhoy Framjee, Mr. R. D. Setna, Mr. Cappel, Mr. B. E. Oomrigar, Mr. J. Antia, and Mr. P. N. Mowdawalla.

On the motion of Sir Jamsetjee, seconded by Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, the Hon. Sir James Monteath was called to the chair.

Mr. R. D. Setna informed the meeting that about Rs. 3,500 had been collected from the subscribers.

On the motion of Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, it was resolved that the memorial should take the form of a bust of the late Mr. Nugent and, placed in the Secretariat with the permission of Government, that Mr. R. D. Setna be empowered to correspond with Mr. Brock in England for the purpose of enquiring what would be his charge for making the bust, and if it was within the sum subscribed to get it done by him. If it was not possible to arrange for the bust with Mr. Brock, Mr. Setna was requested to communicate with some other sculptors on the subject.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

## EXECUTION AT THE COMMON PRISON.

### A WOMAN TO BE HANGED.

CURSON DHANA, a Hindu and his wife Phuli bai, who were sentenced to death by Mr. Justice Crowe at the last Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court for the murder of their mistress at Dadar, will be executed at the Common Prison this morning.

FOR the first time in its history the United States is about to place the head of a woman on its postage. It is an eight cent. stamp, and has the portrait of Martha Washington. The new four cent. stamp will have the head of General Grant, and the five cent. stamp that of the revered Lincoln.

## THE GOVERNMENT OF CAPE COLONY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The London papers of to-day contain the following cablegram from South Africa, the pathos of which is to myself, and I believe to most people, simply indescribable. It runs as follows:—

"Piequetberg, Dec. 29th. The Rev. Mr. Vlok has preached his farewell sermon here. He said he had been hounded out of the congregation for the awful sin of being loyal."

During Christmas week a Minister of the Dutch Reformed Church is "hounded out" of his congregation for preaching the Gospel of Peace and Goodwill.

While, Sir, it is impossible to express one's feelings upon a perusal of this cablegram, it is appalling to reflect that this case is one of many, as we know on good authority, and that apparently the Afrikander Bond have hardened their heart and have no intention of taking the hint thrown out to them by Mr. Chamberlain on the eve of his departure. It is obvious that the words of warning uttered by the Colonial Secretary have fallen upon deaf ears. I had the privilege of putting a question to Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons on November 24th., the day before he left, and I asked him "Is it the case that many Loyalists at the Cape are being subjected to persecution, while rebels are being compensated by funds derived from this country?"

Mr. Chamberlain in his reply reluctantly admitted the "persecution," expressed a hope that better feeling would prevail, and in conclusion stated that "His Majesty's Government have informed the Cape Government that they will not permit any money derived from Imperial sources or from the resources of the Transvaal to be employed in the compensation of rebels under any circumstances.

In the interval that has elapsed since the publication of this statement on the 25th November, it might have been possible for the Powers-that-be to have brought about the reinstatement of Mr. Vlok; it might have been possible for those who have contrived his downfall to have expressed contrition; it might have been possible for Sir Gordon Sprigg and his colleagues, and their allies Messrs. Merriman and Sauer, the leaders of the Bond, to have given assurances as to the future, but none of these things have been done. Having endeavoured to "drive us into the sea," the Bond expect us "to forgive and forget" while they, on their part, will neither forget nor forgive! It is preposterous!

Are we, Sir, here at home in the Mother country to sit down under this? Shall we gaze with folded hands upon the misdeeds of these opportunist politicians at the Cape? Are we powerless to bring to an end a system of persecution? Shall we permit these Cape Politicians despised and detested in the other South African Colonies, to block the way to a union of the Races and to delay Federation. It seems to me, and with your courtesy I would suggest it to your readers, that we, the public here at home, have the remedy in our own hands—a full, complete and sufficient remedy. Before long Sir Gordon Sprigg and his Bond Ministry will be coming to London for more cash, will be coming to London for another loan. If H. M. Government here will not permit any money derived from Imperial sources to be employed in the compensation of rebels under any circumstances, why should we, the British Public, allow our money to be used for this purpose or for the furtherance of any anti-British schemes? Let us see that Sir Gordon Sprigg and his allies have no more money of ours until they have given pledges for good behaviour, until they have given proof for a year or two that they intend to continue in well-doing, until they have given us active loyalty. Those of us who have money invested in Cape loans can sell out, and we shall find a more satisfactory investment in the stocks of Natal, Canada, Australia, New Zealand or British India, and the securities of the Cape will be carefully avoided for the next few years by both private investors and by trustees. In this way, Sir, private citizens here at home will kill boycotting at the Cape and will bring the Afrikander Bond and its leaders to their senses. There are precedents. The rulers of the Money Market and the British Public have before now brought many a Government to their senses; what has been done before will be done again.

If this be not effective we will ship our goods to Durban, to Beira or to Delagoa Bay, instead of to Cape Town and to Port Elizabeth, and, if necessary, we can leave the Cape severely alone in a variety of ways.

For the time, let us, one and all, avoid the securities of the Government of Cape Colony until the people of that Colony have taken the power out of the hands of the present Ministry and have put into office men worthy once more of our confidence and our support.

Here in the old country, this is not, and ought not to be, a Party question, for men of all Parties are equally desirous of restoring peace and prosperity to South Africa with the least possible delay, but it is obvious that there will be neither prosperity nor peace until the Voters at the Cape have given us a better Government.—Yours &c.,

JAMES LESLIE WANKLYN.

House of Commons Library, December, 31.

## KATHIAWAR NOTES.

OUR Rajkot correspondent writing on Sunday says:—It is stated that a great change is impending in the Rajkoomar College. Mr. Waddington has been transferred on promotion to the Mayo College, Ajmere, and we await a good selection in his place. The new principal will have the help of one or two European gentlemen, and it is said that none but graduates will be kept as masters in the college from the 1st April. We have in Rajkot a Central High School called the Kathiawar High school. Originally the High School was maintained by all the States, but now it is maintained by the Rajkot State only. The school has lately suffered numerically owing to plague and bad years. It is but fair that the civil station should contribute to its maintenance. The States also, at least States below 2nd class, ought to help this old institution which was once the pride of Kathiawar, and which bears the name of Alfred, the son of our late beloved Queen Empress. I hear that as there are no prospects of promotion in the school, a good graduate has already left and other qualified hands are seeking service elsewhere. It should be the aim of the Educational Department, Kathiawar, to make the institution as efficient as they can and to secure efficiency.—Mr. H. J. Antia is appointed Huzar Deputy Assistant Political Agent to Mr. H. O. Quinn, the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar. The Deputy at the Agent's is appointed sub pro tem Japti Superintendent, Kathiawar. Mr. Panachand J. Mehta, a graduate in the Agency service has been selected by Mr. Quinn to be Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Jhalawad, vice Mr. Antia promoted. Mr. Antia's selection is universally commended.

The Junagadh State has opened an entrance class for the Training College, Rajkot. The State also contemplates establishing a separate Training College for its own subjects at some future date.

The Gondal State is thinking of opening a normal class to recruit the Vernacular schools.

## BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the city of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in their offices, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, the Hon. Mr. S. Rebsch presiding. There were present General Sir James Willcocks, Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. E. Gray, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. F. Macras, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Major Meyer, Mr. G. A. Anderson, Mr. W. L. Harvey the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Sir Bhalchundra Krishna and the Secretary Mr. W. N. Shilstone.

DEMOLITION OF BUILDINGS.

On the motion of Dr. A. G. Viegas it was resolved that the Scheme No. 11 for the purposes of demolition of buildings and resale of lands be divided into such sub-sections as the Chairman after consultation with the Improvement Committee thought desirable, and that until demolition of buildings and resale of lands were effected in certain sections, demolition of buildings in other sections should not be undertaken and that steps should be taken for the disposal of the building plots in the first sections as soon as the buildings were demolished and the line of Road laid down.

"TIMES OF INDIA" NEW PREMISES.

Consideration was given to circular on memorandum by the Chairman, recommending that the "Times of India" be allowed to rent a portion of the frontage of their new premises to the Post Office on certain conditions.

The recommendation was sanctioned subject to the Municipal regulations being complied with.

After transacting some other business the meeting adjourned.

## ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

### THE DUDLEY GALLERY.

### PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY PROGRAMME.

### THE STORY OF OTHELLO.

LONDON, JANUARY 9.

IT is unlucky that the better work of many a modern exhibition should be the harder and the less delightful, while the somewhat weaker pictures are painted more leniently—with more tolerance for the natural human pleasure in manifest beauty of climate, scene, or the hour. Mere prettiness is another thing, not under discussion; what is in question here is the less ordinary charm of a delicacy or vigour of touch easy to perceive, and attractive to the partly well-informed, of a light earlier or later than high day, and of a sky tempered with gentle colour. These the newest of the new schools are apt to avoid. But it is only partly so at the Dudley Gallery, where Mr. Mark Fisher, Mr. Allan, Mr. Leslie Thomson, Mr. Peppercorn, Mr. Aumonier, and Sir Ernest Waterlow hold their exhibition of landscape work together. Mr. Mark Fisher, it is true, takes cold hurried daylight skies, or hard lemon-coloured sunsets, an uneasy multitude of green leaves, overmuch dappling of shadow and sunshine, but Mr. Peppercorn chooses things that are gentle, even tender, and paints them once or twice perhaps with mystification (the word is a deplorable Gallicism), but oftener with true mystery; he aims, at any rate, at making thus much canvas beautiful. Mr. Mark Fisher's art marks a curious vehement reaction against the "decorative," of which we have heard so much during the twenty years just passed. He returns to the point of view of the landscape painting of the mid-century—the literal, emphatic, and insistent portraiture of nature, as much linear perspective, as much relief as possible, and all the throngs and multitudes that small clouds, July leaves, clods of broken ground cattle and sheep supply. In the fresh energy of execution and in the ensemble that comes of a more scientific treatment of light, lies the great difference between the new realists and the old; but their idea of a picture and of its relation to facts must need be expressed in much the same terms. Strange to say the new power, new grace of touch, new truth of tone, make for less rather than for more beauty. Something amiss defeats theory, or practice, or both. Nature herself is involved in a relation of living things in live air that soothes the shock of facts—we may say the shock of truths; in Mr. Fisher's "On the Common" and "In the Summer Time" they jangle. If Art, in order to reconcile them, has to use suppressions and economies of her own, she does well to confess the necessity. It is true, nevertheless, that the standing of a tree in air is the finest thing in the picture first named. It is hardly a beautifully painted tree, hardly delightful in form, aspect, or foliage, but it is really erect in such cold air, under such an unsympathetic sky, as the painter has chosen; before and beyond it, and within it, are the light and wind of the bright evening. It is surely a pity that the strata of the clouds should so "dip" to the right of the sky; and the sky is altogether too busy and full, and uninteresting in spite of all it does. In "Old Quary" we have again that lemon yellow which is little less than distressing. "Shering Mill" has more charm; the field to the right is more spacious, more gay, and sweeter under its heavens. And full of really extraordinary skill is the painting of the sunny round tree-tops in their inter-relation and their interesting perspective, as the slender stems stand in a gently deflected row in "Turnip Field." The figures of "In the Summer Time," by the way, are surely more tenderly painted than the rest. Mr. A. D. Peppercorn has some beautiful finished work, and two sketches that are somewhat less fine of their kind; they have much the effect of something that invites interest and surprise; there seems to be little beyond the mask of wood and sky. But it is ill complaining of an artist who has painted so lovely a passage as the lightly beclouded silver sky of "The Bay." "A Showery Day" is also beautiful and harmonious.

The prospectus of the forthcoming season of the Philharmonic Society is of considerable interest. There will be seven concerts, beginning on February 26th, and continuing at fortnightly intervals, except during April, until June 25th. The symphonies announced are Beethoven's seventh, Brahm's third, Dvorak's fourth (in G), Mozart's in G. minor Schumann's in D minor, and Tchaikovsky's fourth. An interesting novelty will be Glazounov's new symphony (his seventh?). The composer will come to London to conduct this work, and also a new orchestral suite. The list of concerts comprises some new and unhackneyed compositions. Herr Fritz Kreisler will introduce to us F. D'Erlanger's violin concerto in D minor. If the work is as good as the quintet performed at the "Pops," and repeated at the Bechstein Hall last year, it will be welcome. Mr. Edward Macdowell, the celebrated American composer, will be the soloist in his own pianoforte concerto, presumably the charming composition which Mme. Carreno played at the Crystal Palace a few years ago. It will be practically a novelty to London. Another new work will be Herr Emil Sauer's second pianoforte concerto, with the composer as pianist. Lalo's "Simfonie Espagnol," for violin and orchestra, is not exactly hackneyed. It will serve to introduce Herr Max Wolfsthal to us. For the rest, Miss Adela Verne will be the soloist in Schumann's pianoforte concerto, M. Raoul Pugno in Mozart's E flat pianoforte concerto, and Mr. Josef Hofmann in Rubinstein's concerto in D minor. Of the other instrumentalists engaged Herr Arnold Foldesy, the cellist, will be heard in Davidoff's concerto, and Mr. Gordon Tanner in Beethoven's violin concerto. Kubelik, the Philharmonic's bright particular star, has not yet chosen his contribution.

One is glad to see that our own composers are to be represented in the programme. The absolute novelties to London will be Sir A. C. Mackenzie's "London Day by Day" suite, Mr. Garnet Wolseley Cox's "Pelleas and Melisanda" overture, Mr. Arthur Hervey's "Youth" overture, and Mr. Reginald Somerville's Ballade for baritone and orchestra, "Thyra Lee." Mr. Somerville is the composer of an opera, "The Prentice Pillar," which was produced in London a few years ago, and both he and Mr. Arthur Hervey belong to the brotherhood of musical critics. Among the other English compositions to be performed is Mr. Frederic Cliffe's vocal scena, "The Triumph of Alcestis," which Mme. Clara Butt will sing for the first time in London—she was the soloist at the Norwich Festival. The scena was given its first London performance at a recent Royal Academy concert. Dr. F. H. Cowen will be represented by his "A Phantasy of Life and Love"; Dr. Algar by the Prelude and Finale (Prelude and Angels Song, should it not be?) from "The Dream of Gerontius," and Sir Charles Villiers Stanford by his "Irish Rhapsody," Op. 78, and the vocal scena, "Die Wallfahrt nach Kevlaar." The British composer certainly cannot cry out that he is neglected by the Philharmonic Society. A couple of foreign compositions will be new to Philharmonic audiences—Rimsky Korsakov's "Caprice Espagnol" and Richard Strauss' "Till Eulenspiegel"—a curious criticism on the Society's enterprise. The list of instrumentalists has already been dealt, and there only remains to add that the singers will be Mmes. Clara Butt, Blanche Marchesi, Lydia Nervill, Jennie Norelli, and Susan Strong, and Messrs. Ffrangcon Davies and Franz Naval. Those who study the foregoing list of works to be performed by the Philharmonic Society will notice that there are seven symphonies—one for each concert—and no less than nine concertos. If Kubelik plays in a concerto there will be ten. A symphony and a concerto at each concert has long been the feature of the Society's programmes. The rule results in the rest of the programme being scrappy.

The entertainment which is being given by "The Follies" Pierrot troupe at the Queen's Hall should be admirably suited to the public to which it appeals—that public which used once to patronise the entertainment of Mr. and Mrs. German Reed at St. George's Hall, next door, and which has since largely made up the following of Mr. Albert Chevalier at the little hall where "The Follies" are now performing. It is, besides, a very bright little show, even to those whose tastes are not so ingenuous and unexacting as this public. The company consists of three Pierrettes and three Pierrots. Of the ladies, Miss Marjorie Napier and Miss Ethel Allandale are well known to former patrons of "The Follies," and their contributions to the entertainment are excellent as ever. The new-comer, Miss Lucy Webling, is a singer of considerable humour and point. Of the men Mr. Pelissier, the inspiring genius of the whole thing, is admirable, no less in his individual performance than in the really very clever little bits of burlesque and parody which he has written for the programme. The whole thing is really intelligent and refined buffoonery if the thing is not a contradiction in terms; and the parodies include most of the recent successes of the theatre and the concert room from the Japanese Actors to Mme. Liza Lehman's "Daisy Chain," which is burlesqued as "The Buttercup Cable."

In the interesting interview with Mr. Beerbohm Tree on the subject of the production of the stage version of Tolstoy's "Resurrection," published in Tuesday's "Daily News," the actor-manager is reported to have said: "I don't think it is generally known that the Russian peasant sings a whole octave lower than any other nation." One does not know whether Mr. Beerbohm Tree's statement is strictly accurate, but we write under correction. As far as my information goes, is seems that Mr. Tree has confused the singing of the choir in the Imperial Chapel at St. Petersburg with that of the ordinary peasants. Adolph Adam, the composer of the "Postillon de Longjumeau," recorded the impressions he received from attending a service in the Emperor's Chapel. The singers had an extreme capacity for singing "a capella." "But what gives an inconceivable strangeness to this execution," wrote Adam, "is the nature of the bass voices, of which the compass is from the last A of the piano to C below the line of the bass clef; these, doubling the voice of the ordinary bass in the lower octaves, produce an incalculable effect." The singers were, and probably still are, chosen from among the most beautiful of the peasant voices of the Ukraine, a province famous for its voices. According to Cesar Cui, a Russian composer of eminence, the peasants' folk-songs would not demand such an extraordinary compass. "The Russian popular songs," he says, "ordinarily confine themselves within a narrow limit of compass, rarely surpassing the interval of a fifth or a sixth." The popular melodies are sung by one voice or in chorus; in the latter case the solo voice begins and the music is taken up by the chorus on its repetition. The songs for one voice are often accompanied by a species of lute, played with a plectrum, like a zither. Glinka, the founder of the modern Russian composers, made the discovery that there is a most intimate connection between Russian folk-song and the most ancient Russian church music. The melody and freedom of rhythm had been involved by the people and the harmonisation was the work of the Church. In the oldest of the Russian national melodies Glinka discovered the most clearly defined type of the earliest Christian songs on record. Tolstoy himself is an enthusiastic admirer of the singing of Russian peasants. In his "What is Art?" there is this passage: "A few days ago I was returning home from a walk feeling depressed. . . . On nearing the house I heard the loud singing of a large choir of peasant women. They were welcoming my daughter, celebrating her return home after her marriage. In this singing, with its cries and clanging of scythes, such a definite feeling of joy, cheerfulness, and energy was expressed that, without noticing how it infected me, I continued my way towards the house in a better mood, and reached home smiling and quite in good spirits." It is not generally known, perhaps, how musical the Russian peasants are. There is, indeed, a proverb, "Where there is a Slav there is a song."

"Othello" being now on at the Lyric Theatre, it will be of interest to mention that the Italian historian Professor Cesare Augusto Levi has recently found a number of new documents in an old Venetian palace concerning the family tragedy which Shakspeare has dramatized. Two years ago Professor Levi had discovered a large number of letters from the first half of the sixteenth century, pointing in the same direction. The story, in Shakespeare, is altered to some extent. The names of Othello and Desdemona also do not occur in the original documents. According to the Italian historian, their names in reality were Palma and Nicolo Querini. The latter is described as a wealthy warrior of fiery temperament, who in 1542 was about forty years old, whilst Palma may have been twenty-seven, a difference of age similar to that between the Moor and Desdemona. The historical Nicolo was often away from home, fighting against the Turks. On his return he became mistrustful and jealous, and on one occasion endeavoured to throttle his wife, for which he was summoned before the Senate of Candia. In the new sources now found by Professor Levi it is stated that Nicolo, having beaten Palma, went away under the impression that he had killed her, but that, after a while, she revived and fled with a servant. Nicolo himself is reported to have been found murdered many years afterwards, while in Shakespeare's drama he stabs himself. As to the question whether Nicolo Querini was a Moor, Professor Levi points out that the intermixture between Venetians and Moors was nothing unusual in those days. Many Moors came to Venice as exiles from Spain. Several Venetian noblemen who had children by Moorish servants recognized them, on their deathbed, as legitimate offspring. To this day, the Professor says, a living member of the Querini family has a chocolate-coloured skin. Perhaps we may add that among the Moors there were, and are, in the higher ranks, also lighter coloured people, probably owing to the ancient admixture of Germanic Vandal blood, from the time of Genseric's conquest. Mr. Forbes Robertson is, therefore, well entitled to represent Othello with not too dark a skin.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Plague. Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 4 | 1 | 7 |
| B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri | 13 | 10 | 31 |
| Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Kharatalao and Khumbharwada | 27 | 17 | 46 |
| Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi | 4 | 2 | 9 |
| Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 22 | 17 | 35 |
| Parel, Sewri and Sion | 1 | 5 | 12 |
| Mahim and Worli | 2 | 1 | 12 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 5 | 10 |
| Total | 73 | 58 | 159 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 123,662 | 103,434 | |
| Same date last year | 40 | 51 | 162 |

## MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending to-day was 1157 as against 1247 during the previous week. Of the total number 455 died of plague, which showed a decrease of 14 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 1118 which included 347 deaths from plague.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are Simply Magical. Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers and their name and address is at foot of label.

## MR. ALVA'S BENEFIT.

As will be seen from the advertisement published in another column, Alva the Great, the magician and illusionist, is to be accorded a benefit performance at the Novelty Theatre to-morrow night. A lengthy and at the same time exceedingly interesting variety entertainment, in which a number of local ladies and gentlemen will take part, has been arranged, and the support and patronage of a number of the more prominent gentlemen of the city has been promised. Alva's own contribution to the programme will be the cream of what he has given at the Novelty Theatre during the past fortnight, and he will introduce some new turns which will come as a great surprise even to those who have previously seen his performance. His repertoire of ventriloquial songs will be extended, and he will do his best to make his share of the programme a revelation of the ventriloquial art. As to the other part of the programme its success is assured. The Misses Hunter, Miss Lily Schneider, Miss Chandler, Mrs. Otto Ernst, Miss Donelli, Mr. Chas Pinckney, Mr. G. Thomas, and Mr. W. H. Smith will all contribute songs and variety turns. Mrs. Dove has very kindly consented to introduce her ladies' mandoline band, and the rest of the programme will be as attractive as it can possibly be made. Messrs. Seymour Dove and Company have undertaken the booking, and at their stablishment the box plan may be seen.

## UNIVERSITIES AND COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

At the Sassoon Mechanics Institute, last night Professor K. S. Aiyar, Principal of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Commercial College, delivered a lecture on "Higher Commercial Education and our Universities," Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee presiding. There was a large attendance of members and others interested in the subject.

In the course of his lecture Mr. Aiyar said when:—in pursuance of a recommendation of Lord Ripon's Education Commission, the first Indian Commercial School was strated in 1886 in connection with Pachayappa's College, Madras, and placed under his charge, commeriolal education had not come to be recognised as an important of even an integral protion of technical education. The usefulness of commercial schools was then deemed to be limited to the training of young men for employment in mercantile Their usefulness in this respect is now recognized so well on all hands that the future of elementary and secondary commercial education may now be considered to be well assured. But the advocates of commercial education have always had a much higher object in view, than diverting a few young men from one kind of quill-driving to another kind of quill-driving. It is the object of higher commercial education to enable our youths to make themselves and their country rich by becoming traders, merchants, and bankers. Neither the manufacturer not the merchant can prove a success unless they both co-operate Markets for commodities are as great a necessity for the producer as fields of production are a necessity for the continued existence of a market. While it is easily seen that preliminary training is necessary for becoming a manufacturer, it is sometimes thought that buying and selling are sufficiently simple operations, in which the son of any rich father may readily engage himself. That this is not so is shown by the fact that serious attempts are being made in the British isles to develop an organize system of higher commercial education on American and German models. The other day the Leader of the House of Commons, the Rt. Hon, A. J. Balfour, regretted the backwardness of his country in commercial education. If England and America, Japan and Germany consider higher commercial education so necessary, how much more necessary must it be to India so bountifully endowed by Nature but so little exploited by us. It is sometimes argued that it is the want oft capital and not the absence of business knowledge and capacity that stands in the way of Indian youths taking more largely to a business career. The lecturer quoted from Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the multi millionraire, to show that what was wanted for starting a business was business capacity and not the command of capital. "The millionairess who are in active control started as poor office-boys and were trained in that sternest but most efficient of ally schools—proverity." Capitalists tsust to the saving man. If any of you have saved as much as 100 dollars, I do not know any branch of business into which you cannot plunge at once." Professor Marshall, the economist, says that the chief difficulty encountered in starting a business in not, as alleged, the want of capital, but the absence of personal capital, i.e., the absence of business ability and knowledge. Why then are university graduates so rarely found among our merchants? It is because the training at present imparted by our universities is not adapted to the needs of the merchant or the banker. In the words of Mr. Carnegie, "The college student spends his time in acquiring knowledge which seems adapted for life upon some other planet than this as far as business affairs are concerned." It is sometimes argued that our universities must have nothing to do with bread-winning pursuits like commerce. University senators pat commercial education on the back and express the profoundest sympathy for the cause but fight shy of university degrees in commerce. To plead that university training is not intended to enable graduates to earn their livelihood is to ignorer the past history of our universities, Do our young men take degrees in Law, Medicine and Engineering merely to pay their homage to the Goddess of Learning; and do they, when they being to practise their profession charge to fees for their services? The fact is the philosophy that affects to teach us a contempt of money does eot run very deep. In the words of Sir Philip Magnus It is only a onesided view of the duties of a university which could ever have suggested that the purpose of a university is to teach useless knowledge

The study of commerce will not tend to produce that mental culture which ought to characterise every course of university studies. But it is on this very ground that the advocates of commercial education plead for the recognition of commerce as a university subject, as otherwise higher commercial education might get divorced from general culture If our universities would only organise courses of studies in every branch of learning, recognized by British and American universities, they would in the near future be able to point with pride to the fact that no Indian of eminence, in any walk of life, including the world of commerce and industry, would be found, outside the roll of university graduates. The scientific study of commerce, he concluded, affords ample scope, for the institution of a Master's Degree in Commerce, exactly as in the case of Arts, Law, Medicine, Engineering, and Science. Just as Lord Ripon's Education Commission brought about the establishment of commercial schools in India, for the training of mercantile clerks, Lord Curzon's Universities Commission will, it is hoped, bring about the institution of University Degrees in Commerce, and the establishment of Commercial Colleges for training our future merchant princes and captains of industry (Applause.)

## BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

### BY THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL COMMANDING THE FORCES, BOMBAY.

Office of the Deputy Adjutant-General, Bombay Command
Poona, 22nd January.

With the approval of H E the Commander-in-Chief in India the Lieut Genl Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments :—

12th Bombay Infantry—Lieut H W Tobin R G A a candidate for the Indian Army to be offg Double Co Officer dated 9th Jan 1903.

16th Bombay Infantry—Lieut H V R Hodson 2nd Bat York and Lancaster Regt a candidate for the Indian Army to be offg Double Co Officer, dated 20th Dec 1902.

Lieut W S Smith 2nd Batt Suffolk Regt a candidate for the Indian Army to be offg Double Coy Officer dated 14th Jan 1903.

The Lieut Genl Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment :—21st Bombay Infantry—Lieut A C S B Ellis Double Coy Officer 20th Bo Infy is transferred in the same capacity vice Capt R L Benwell transferred to 5th Bo Cavy, dated 29th Jan 1903.

Owing to the departure for England of the undermentiond units the following Officers candidates for the Indian Army are transferred as follows :—

2nd Battn Royal Irish Regt—2nd Lieut S B Pope and C D Roe to the 2nd Battn Royal Scots.

1st Battn Shropshire L I—Lieuts P D C Johnston, 2nd Lieut L Forbes S Usher G R Graham W K Cook and W L Meade to the 1st Battn the Buffs; 2nd Lieuts R A K Wilson and W E Fleming to the 1st Battn Dorsetshire Regt.

2nd Battn Royal Dublin Fusiliers—2nd Lieut H St G S Scott to the 1st Battn Hampshire Regt.

The Lieut-Gen Commanding the Forces is pleased to sanction the transfer of 2nd Lieut C O Hay Unattached List from the 2nd Battn Royal Scots to the 1st Battn the Buffs.

The undermentioned Officers have passed examinations in languages as follows :—

Urdu—Higher Standard.—Lieut R C Blair 9th Bom Infry; 2nd Lieut F T P Rhodes 23rd Bom Rifles; 2nd Lieut G B A Hind 24th Baluchistan Infry attached 3rd L I.

Urdu—Lower Standard.—2nd Lieut E R R Hart 2nd Battn Royal Scots; 2nd Lieut S H K Little 2nd Battn Connaught Rangers, and Lieut B B Paymaster India Medical Services

Baluchi—Higher Standard—Captain R C Bell 1st Central India Horse Commandant 5th Silladar Camel Cadre.

Intimation has been received from the War Office that Major A B King 2nd Battn Royal Irish Reg whose extension of leave on medical certificate was notified in Bombay Command Order No 6 7 of 1902 has been ordered to join the details of his Regt at Fermoy by the 13th Jan 1903 a Medical Board having reported him fit for duty at home.

## ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT ASSAYE.

The hired transport Assaye, Captain E.R. Dowell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton, which port she left on the 6th January. She brought drafts for different regiments, consisting of 81 officers, 12 ladies, and 12 children, 8 warrant officers, 726 non-commissioned officers and men, 136 women, and 81 children. During the voyage she experienced light wind and fine weather through the Red Sea, and then fresh N.-E. monsoon and fine weather. Two cases of German measles occurred on board. The troops were landed at the Sassoon Dock, and will be despatched in three troop trains to Deolali and Poona. The following are the names of the officers:—

Major and Bt Lt Col C T Kavenagh, 10th Hussars
Lieut Hon A Annesby, 10th Hussars
Hon Lieut and Rdg Mr and Mrs W G Littleward, 10th Hussars
Liuet and Rdg Mr and Mrs J H Kemple, 9th Lancers
2nd Lieut H J B Whitehead, 7th Hussars
2nd Lieut S T Barr, 3rd Husfars
2nd Lieut W G S Harrison, 3rd Hussars
2nd Lieut C F Foster, 3rd Hussars
2nd Lieut R J B Oldrey, 4th Dragoon Guards
2nd Lieut T W Pragneff, 4th Hussars
2nd Lieut R R H Saunders 4th Hussars
Lieut and Rdg Mr and Mrs C Lang, 5th Dragoon Guards
Lieut M N Konnaru 6th Dragoon Guards
Lieut J S Leyne-Evans, 12th Lancers
Lieut E J K Priestey, R G A
Captain C Sonsmeroz R G A
2nd Lieut N Patterson R F A
Major J A S Tulloch, R E
Captain W T Digby, R E
2nd Lieut D H Powell 2nd R M Fus
2nd Lieut F G Kunhardt, 1st L N Lancers
2nd Lieut C B Wallis, 1st L N Lancers
2nd Lieut C N C Hayter, 1st L N Lancers
2nd Lieut C H T Whitehead High L I
2nd Lieut H B Nutting, R Irish Regt
2nd Lieut G D Martin, Manchester Regt
2nd Lieut G I G Hanson, 1st Essex Regt
Captain D H F Grant 1st Lincoln Regt
Lieut P D Steward, 2nd Gordon Highlanders
Lieut and Qr Mr and Mrs W A Peicle, 2nd Gordon Highlanders
Lieut N B Middleton, 2 children, 1st Hants Regt
Major H M Welsted, 1st Leicestershire
Major G H Burne, 1st Leicestershire
Major L C Sherer, 1st Leicestershire
2nd Lieut J A Yates, 1st Leicestershire
2nd Lieut P H Creagh, 1st Leicestershire
2nd Lieut F J Leach, 2nd Shrop L I
2nd Lieut C M Yassas Smith, 2nd Shrop L I
2nd Lieut G F Mellor, 2nd Shrop L I
2nd Lieut E C Talbot-Bedford Regt
2nd Lieut F N J Patterson, Bedford Regt
Captain D A L Day, 1st R Warwicks
2nd Lieut A W D Carnish East Yorks Regt
2nd Lieut A W D Carnish, East Yorks Regt
2nd Lieut H G Grant-Smith, East Yorks Regt
2nd Lieut T O Wilkinson, East Yorks Regt
2nd Lieut E C R Kempson, 2nd R Lancaster
2nd Lieut H A Harris, 1st R R Innisk Fus
2nd Lieut L D Rolls, 1st West Yorks
2nd Lieut A S Auret, 1st West Yorks
2nd Lieut F A W Armitage 1st West Yorks
2nd Lieut J A B Thomson, 2nd Essex
Lieut L I Le Fleming 2nd East Surrey
Major and Mrs C C Reilly, R A M C
Major F W C Jones, R A M C
Major A P H Griffiths, R A M C
Major and Bt Lt Col H P Shekleton, 1st S Lancaster
Captain A J Reddie, 1st S W Borderers
Lieut H G R Burges, Short 1st Som L I
Lieut E H Lynch, 2nd East Kent
2nd Lieut F G Creswell, 1st Norfolk
2nd Lieut N A Warlledge 1st Norfolk
Lieut E P Grant, 2nd Scottish Rifles
2nd Lieut S A Sherston, 2nd Rifle Brigade
2nd Lieut R H William, 2nd K R Rifles
2nd Lieut M E Lloyd, 2nd R Welsh Regt
Lieut H R A Whitehead, N Fusiliers
Major and Bt Lt-Col D A Macfarlane, 2nd K O S Borderers
Major M P L Clarke, A O Department
Lieut J J Mills, A O Dept.
Lieut and Mrs P Murphy and 4 children A O Dept.
2nd Lt W Thomas, A O Dept,
Sub-Lieut F L Gardner, RIM
Sub-Lieut F V L R Price, R I M
2nd Lieut R D Hill, Unattached List
2nd Lieut J K Gatacre, Unattached List
2nd Lieut N M Atkinson, unattached List
Lieut R A Lloyd, I M S
Captain J G Griffiths, I S, Corps
Nursing Sister V Lamb, I N Service
Rev R A R White-Chaplain, C E
Rev F Hayward, Chaplain, R C
Wife of Qr Mr Birch, and child York and Lancashire
Wife of Qr Mr Gilpin, 1st R Sussex
Wife of Redg Mr King and 2 children 12 Lancers

## WATER-SUPPLY OF BOMBAY.

### LECTURE BY MR. FAIRLIE BRUCE.

Mr. A. Fairlie Bruce, Water Engineer, Bombay Municipality, delivered a lecture last night at the Y. M. C. A. Apollo Bunder, on the "Water-supply of Bombay." There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen, Mr. James MacDonald presided.

The Lecturer prepared his description of the Bombay Water Works with a short history of the Water-supply of the City from the period when it depended wholly on wells and tank. till owing to repeated water famine, Government was forced to carry out the Vehar scheme, in 1857-58, to which Tulsi and Tansa were subsequently added in 1878 and 1892, respectively. He then proceeded to describe the works in detail beginning in order of magnitude with Tansa Lake, which, as stated had a catchment area of 52 1-2 and a water area of 5 1-2 square miles, with a storage capacity of about 18,000 million gallons, which could be nearly doubled were the height of the dam raised to the extent of 15 feet. This would, however, necessitate a duplication of the aqueduct in order to enable the supply of 70 millions gallons a day, which would then be available to be brought to Bombay. The present height of the bund is 118 feet, it is one and a half miles long, and is among the largest works of the kind in existence. The existing aqueduct has a carrying capacity of 42 millions a day; this, however, is limited to little more than half that quantity till the 48 inch syphons are doubled. He stated that there are 27 miles of built aqueduct and 17 of syphons between the Lake and Ghatkooper, where the water is screened and measured over a weir before entering the 48 inch main which conveys it to Bombay. Vehar Lake was next described. It has catchment area of 3,900 and water area of 1,400 acres, with a storage capacity of 8,800 millions. It has 3 earthen dams, the largest of which is 84 feet high, the water being drawn from it by means of an upstand tower with regulating sluices at different levels and a 42 inch pipe which is laid through a tunnel, at the end of which it bifurcates into a 32 inch and a 24 inch main, the former of which it is shortly proposed to relay with 48 inch steel piping as far as the Tansa Main at Coorla to enable the Tansa supply to be replaced in case of accident to the aqueduct of syphons by drawing an additional supply from Vehar. The 32 inch supplies water to Bhandarwada Reservoir and filters, whence it is distributed, and the 24 inch, the water from which is filtered at the Vehar filters, conveys water to Coorla, Bandora and the northern part of the Island. Tulsi, which, though the smallest of the three lakes, is important owing to its greater elevation than either of the others which enables it to supply Malabar and Cumballa Hills, has a drainage area of 1,714 acres of which 330 are water. The water is retained by a masonry dam 85 feet high across the course of the nalla and earthen bund of less height in the Vehar side. The water from Tulsi is conveyed in a 24 inch main (which was successfully scraped last year) to Malabar Hill whence it is supplied to the Fort, etc. The inferior quality of the Tulsi water is mainly attributed to its small capacity as compared with the other lakes, and also to the absence of the weed, which appears in Vehar to absorb algoe contained in the water. The rainfalls of the three lakes were given as follows :—

| | Maximum. | Mean. | Minimum. (in 1899). |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tansa | 120·13 | 108·6 | 40·7 |
| Vehar | 129·62 | 84·7 | 35·26 |
| Tulsi | 144·15 | 103·32 | 43·8 |

The actual mean rainfall received is probably considerably greater than those figures show, as they are measured near the water level, whereas the surrounding hills probably condensed a much heavier rainfall. The principal works inside the Island are the filters and reservoirs at Malabar Hill and Bhandarwads. The former comprise 4 filters with an area of 4,993 square yards and a filtering capacity of 2 1-4 million gallons with one filter idle, to be increased to 9,000 square yards when the works now in progress are completed. This reservoir has a storage of about 20,000,000 gallons. At the latter there are 9 filters capable of filtering the whole supply (about 7 million gallons a day) of the 32 inch Vehar main and reservoirs holding about 12 millions. The filters are constructed with about 24 inch of sand resting on 6 inch of gravel, underneath which are brick collecting channels which convey the water to the regulating wells whence it passes to the clear water reservoirs. The efficiency of the filters is due to the microbic action which occurs at or near the surface of the sand which forms a veritable battle-field. By means of regulating sluices the head of water in the filters is regulated so that the rate of filtration is not allowed to exceed about 600 gallons per square yard, which has been found to be the rate best suited to the Bombay water. There are about 100 miles of aqueduct and mains of 48 inch to 24 inch diameter and 130 of smaller diameter in connection with the works. The total supply received is about 36 million gallons or 40 gallons a head, nearly two-thirds of which is in the opinion of the Lecturer wasted, which waste can only be stopped by a general introduction of the meter system.

A vote of thanks to the Lecturer terminated the proceedings.

Statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 6th December, 1902 amounted to Rs. 3,108, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 2,582, total earning from 1st July to 6th December, 1902, were Rs. 6,0355, an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,698.

## MEN WHO HELPED THE EMPIRE.

(Concluded from page 4.)

The misconduct was flagrant and the punishment fair. But, disgusted at the offence and the halt, Craufurd dismounted and stood a spectator of the trial, "looking angry as a worried bull-dog." The whole brigade was as much out of temper as himself, and he chanced to overhear a good soldier grumble: "D—n his eyes: he had much better try to get us something to eat than barass us in this way." A more equably tempered man would have heard nothing. Craufurd snatched the rifle from the nearest soldier and knocked him down with the butt. The man picked himself up and denied having spoken. "I heard you, sir," said Craufurd. "I am the man who spoke," said a comrade. "Very well," returned Craufurd, "then I'll try you." Tried he was and summarily sentenced to 300 lashes which were duly inflicted in cold blood next day, with his wife in the front rank of the spectators.

Craufurd was mortally wounded at the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, which leads Mr. Shand to the following reflection :—

Wellington and his lieutenants seemed to have charmed lives, yet in those days of point-blank volleys from the musket, with the clashing of sabres and the crossing of bayonets, these were continually in the thickest of the melee. The Duke was only once hit—by a spent ball at Orthez. Hope, who was the most conspicuous of marks, had seven bullets through his clothes before Bayonne and escaped with a scratch. Not one of them spared himself. Picton lived to fall in the closing battle of the long war, and the others retired on their laurels, to die peaceably in their beds. Craufurd was the solitary exception, and, if his career was prematurely cut short, he died as he had often desired to die. Had his life been prolonged, it is doubtful whether he would have increased his reputation, for the headstrong and somewhat unmanageable subordinate was unfitted for supreme command.

### MARSHAL BERESFORD.

Of Marshal Beresford we have an appreciative notice. He was not a great leader, but he was a keen fighter and a wonderful organiser :—

William Carr Beresford was born in 1768, an illegitimate son of the first Marquess of Waterford. He came of a martial stock, and was backed in his distinguished career by powerful family interest. If he survived till 1854, it was not that he did not freely expose himself in battle, and, like Sir John Hope, his tall and commanding figure—Wellington said he much resembled Soult—offered a conspicuous mark to hostile riflemen. Often to the front in personal combats, he had many hairbreadth escapes. A great organiser, who brought a disorganised rabble into disciplined battle line, he was, nevertheless, a modern type of the mediaeval "preux chevalier." The bar sinister weighed lightly on him, as it was seemingly ignored by his noble kinsfolk: he married a legitimate cousin by blood, and in personal prowess he reminds us of the royal bastards of mediaeval France—the chivalrous knights of Orleans, of Burgundy and of Bourbon.

Few hard fighting soldiers who have not, like Marlborough or Wellington, attained to the first rank in virtue of exceptional genius have ever done better for themselves. Like Wellington, he died a peer of England and Portugal; and like Wellington, he had a Spanish dukedom. He was covered with grand crosses of knighthood and other decorations. Wellington paid him a great and suggestive, though somewhat dubious compliment, when he said that in the event of his death he would recommend Beresford for the succession—not because he was a great general, but because he alone could feed an army.

Combermere, "the light cavalry leader par excellence, the beau sabreur, disputing with Anglesey the sobriquet of the Murat of the Army, delighting in the pomp and trappings of war" was the last survivor of Wellington's men :—

Stapleton Cotton came of a hunting family and was brought up in the saddle. He was the second son of Sir Robert Salusbury Cotton, member for Cheshire, and was born in 1778 at Lleweny Hall in Denbighshire. When Sir Robert succeeded to the title, on the death of his father, he had removed to Combermere Abbey, the chief family seat. Both he and his predecessor had done their best to dilapidate extensive estates. Unlike many of their aristocratic contemporaries, they were neither courtiers, roues, nor gamblers; but they never condescended to business details, and kept open house for all comers. The stables were filled with horses; there was welcome for the horses of any number of guests, and the very servants were encouraged to entertain their friends as they pleased. Stapleton, though free-handed like his forbears, had enforced opportunities of economising in Spain, when the death of his elder brother made him heir to the estates.

Lord Combermere lived to green old age, the admiration of the whole army :—

His last appearance was at the wedding of the Prince of Wales (now King), when he was one of the witnesses to sign the register. For many seasons, as his friend Lord Londonderry said, he had been in the habit of "boiling himself" at Buxton, latterly passing his winters in the milder climate of Bath or Clifton. It was at Clifton he died in 1865 in his ninety-second year, till he lay on his deathbed he had kept his faculties unimpaired, though his strength and vitality had been gradually decaying. He had outlived all his distinguished contemporaries.

Thus ends Mr. Shand's story. In these days of martial ardour the appearance of such a book should be welcomed. It gives as striking lessons of the pluck and endurance of the soldiers of England as were afforded by the khaki-clad warriors in South Africa. It should be added that portraits of each of the generals are given.

## BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

### WESTERN INDIA LAWN-TENNIS CHALLENGE CUP.

Meeting to be held between 9th March and 14th March.

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.

Entrance fee, Rs. 10 each. Prize, Silver Challenge Cup, value Rs. 500, to be held for one year by the winner. Also a second prize value Rs. 75.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

Entrance fee, Rs. 10 each. Prize, Silver Challenge Cup value Rs. 500, to be held for one year; and two special prizes, value Rs. 50 each.

Officers of the Army and Navy and Members of recognised Clubs up-country who are desirous of entering for the above events, but who are not Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned, who will arrange for their being made Honorary Members, and will endeavour to arrange accommodation for them during their stay in Bombay.

The best of three sets to decide each match. The scoring will be deuce, vantage, vantage all, game, except in the eleventh game of a set, when deuce, vantage, will be called. Entries close on 4th March, 1903.

W. P. PECHEY,
Honorary Secretary,
Lawn-Tennis, Bombay Gymkhana.

## BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The 21st and 22nd Silver Spoon Competitions of the above Club took place at Coorla on Tuesday morning, but owing to a heavy fog round the targets the shooting was not up to the standard.

The next shoot will be on Tuesday, the 10th February :—

| | Score 500 yards. |
|---|---|
| Vol A S Alcock, G I P Ry Vols | 25 a |
| Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles | 25 b |
| Sergt-Inst W H Cooper, Bo Vol Rifles | 24 b |
| Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols | 24 c |
| Vol C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols | 24 b |
| Cr Sergt H M C Harris, Bo Vol Rifles | 23 d |
| Mr W Bartley, Civilian | 22 |
| Sergt P R Soundy, Bo Vol Rifles | 21 |
| Lce Sergt W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles | 17 |
| Vol A C Otto, G I P Ry Vols | 13 |

a Handicapped 4 points. b Handicapped 6 points.
c Handicapped 3 points. d Winner of Spoon.

| | Score 600 yards. |
|---|---|
| Sergt Instr W H Cooper, Bo Vol Rifles | 24 a |
| Mr W Bartley, Civilian | 23 b |
| Vol A C Otto, G I P Ry Vols | 22 |
| Vol C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols | 22 |
| Vol A C Alcock, G I P Ry Vols | 22 |
| Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles | 22 |
| Lce Sergt W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles | 22 |
| Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols | 20 |
| Sergt P R Soundy, Bo Vol Rifles | 15 |
| Cr Sergt H M C Harris, Bo Vol Rifles | 13 |

a Handicapped 6 points. b Winner of Spoon.

Statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 6th December, 1902, amounted to Rs. 15,986; being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 2,296. total earnings from 1st July to 6th December, 1902, were Rs. 2,34,379, an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 25,497.

## EXCOMMUNICATED!

### DUTCH CHURCH BANS NATIONAL SCOUTS.

A remarkable letter appeared in the "Times" dated from Zeerust, in the Transvaal, which stated that a Dutch burgher who had fought on our side—one of the National Scouts, to wit—had been refused Holy Communion by a local minister unless he confessed repentance for the part he had played in the war; that children of burghers similarly situated had been refused baptism, and that an English Congregational minister had baptised these children and held a service well attended by loyalist Boers who were practically excommunicated from their own churches.

Not only is this the case near Zeerust, says the correspondent, but throughout the country an order has been circulated that no National Scouts shall be granted Communion or baptism for their children.

In reference to this letter we have had an interesting communication from a correspondent who has been in close touch with the Boer leaders who have left the country, and who has also interviewed some of those at present among us. The following is a summary of his information :—

It cannot be expected that the Boers should cease to regret their own flag or should thank us for having conquered their country time alone will heal these wounds. Yet they have, on the whole, a friendly feeling towards Englishmen, regarding them as fair and open opponents who have fought and won an honourable battle.

But it is impossible to exaggerate their feeling of hostility towards those burghers who, at the end of the war, enlisted on our side. As one of the ex-generals said to me, "I feel towards the National Scout as you would feel towards a man of Kent or Surrey if he joined an invading army of Germans who annexed England."

BROTHERS AS ENEMIES.

An English officer has told me that Christian De Wet refused to shake hands with his brother Piet after the war, and has held no communication with him, despite the great affection they previously had for one another. He hoped in time, said the guerilla chief, to forget what Piet had done, but for the present the memory was too painful.

In many cases this feeling towards the National Scouts is very unfair. Many of them were, all along opposed to the war and by joining us endeavoured to end it. They behaved openly and honourably, and were not in any sense traitors to their own country, but the Boers cannot be brought to understand this and much trouble may yet result from this cause.

At present they are undoubtedly boycotted by the Dutch Church. In the Transvaal and Orange Colony the Church is a great influence, and excommunication is a serious injury to a member of a congregation.

A leading Boer now in London tells me, however, that this action may not be altogether due to the ministers, who, in many cases, are broad-minded men, but to the coercive action of the elders, who are old men, conservative in their opinions, and very bitter towards our country.

It was on the subject of the Dutch Church and its hostility to the new regime that ex-Generals Botha and Delarey had certain private conferences with Mr. Chamberlain. Without doubt these conferences will be resumed in South Africa. If we can conciliate the Church much mischief will be avoided and it is known that Mr. Chamberlain hopes to effect this through the agency of leading Boers.

## ANTI-NEGRO CRUSADE.

### THREATENING ATTITUDE OF THE WHITES.

The "Express" New York's Correspondent writes :—

The feeling in the South over the President's appointments of negroes to public offices is increasing day by day.

Meetings of citizens have been called in various places to pass resolutions demanding that Mr. Roosevelt rescind such appointments. The chief of these meetings are to be held at Charleston, Columbus (Georgia,) and New Orleans.

The newspapers continue to prints leaders denouncing the President and numerous letters expressing, the utmost indignation at the idea of having negroes appointed to positions of trust. Open menaces of violence against the negroes are abundantly made and the negroes themselves are alarmed at the popular feeling set in motion against them.

Many of the blacks have supplied themselves with firearms, and the more turbulent spirits among them in communities where negroes predominate are exciting their followers to war against the whites.

The newspapers of Charleston, where the negro Dr. Crum has been appointed collector of the port, point out that though there is a preponderance of negroes in the State the blacks do not represent in any proportionate degree the business element of South Carolina, and that it is not at all fitting that a coloured man, however worthy, should be given practically the best and highest position in the hands of the President.

The collector's dealings will be almost entirely with whites, and he will have a large number of white officials under him. His appointment is therefore regarded as an indignity not to be borne. It is evident that unless the President reconsiders his course and cancels the appointment serious trouble will result.

The Southern papers emphasise the fact that in the North coloured men are appointed only to inferior posts and that no Northern city has yet had foisted upon it a negro collector or a negro postmaster. They ask why these manifestations of the President's liberal policy towards the black race should be reserved solely for the South.

They also recount numerous appointments made by previous Republican Presidents of negroes for Southern posts and relate how Southern feeling compelled their rescission. President McKinley during his first term appointed two negro postmasters for obscure places in Georgia and one or two other coloured officials elsewhere, but in each case the appointment was cancelled.

In Louisiana out of a total population of 1,381,625 there are 652,013 negroes. In South Carolina there are 557, 807 whites and 782,321 negroes. In Mississippi there are 641,200 whites and 907,630 negroes. In Georgia there are 1,181,294 whites and 1,034,813 negroes.

## BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

### SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 28th January.

The Squadron will parade at the Church Gate Sands, this (Wednesday) morning, at 7 a.m. punctually. Uniform—Blue.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding B. L. H.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

### REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 28th January.

1. There will be 10-inch R M L gun drill at both Head quarters to-morrow evening at 9-45 p.m.
2. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at the Corps Club, this evening, at 6-45 p.m.
3. There will be a Meeting of the Bom Vol Arty. Carbine Association to-morrow at the Corps Club at 6 45 p m.
4. There will be a meeting for Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of No. 2 Company at (Nesbit Lane Headquarters) after drill to-morrow evening.
5. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No. 4 Sub-division No. 2 Company ;—No. 886 Gr H Crashaw.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

### REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 28th January.

1. The Corps Rifle Meeting will take place at Coorla from the 2nd to 7th February, 1903, both days inclusive. Prospectus of the Meeting can be obtained at Head-quarters. Entries should be made as early as possible to the Sergt-Major at Head-quarters.
2. "A" "B" and "C" Companies will parade on Thursday next, the 29th instant, at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes, Rifles and Side Arms.

3. Leave of absence has been granted to No. 3420 Corpl S Leao, D Coy, from the 23rd January to 31st March 1903.
4. Captain R Snell having returned from leave of absence takes over charge of F Company from this date.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

### NOTICE.

It is notified for information that the Corps will hold a Camp of Instruction at Santa Cruze from the 28th February to 7th March 1903, both days inclusive.

Misprints we know will occur in the best regulated newspapers, but that is a particularly delicious one, which figured in all the glory of the "Times'" biggest type in our contemporary's first leader in which the Boers are gravely rebuked for wishing recognition of the "Blue-books" issued by the late Government. The sentence suggests a Gibson-Bowles-like reverence for official papers on the part of the hardy Boers, with which they have not been previously credited by their dearest enemies while the "blue-book and biscuit" theory of life takes on quite a new aspect in the light of this alleged claim.

## HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The recent tobacco war has brought out the fact that the inhabitants of the United States are the most inveterate smokers, while Holland's phlegmatic son, who pays no tax upon the weed, comes in a good second. The Belgian and the Swiss, it should be mentioned, are both great smokers, and far in advance of the Germans, who in turn smoke several ounces per annum per inhabitant more than the Austrian, almost 20 ounces more than the Frenchman, 24 ounces more than the Russian, and more than twice as many as the average Briton, whose 26 1-4 ounces is just about one-quarter of the Yankee's annual allowance.

The Penny Magazine, which gives the facts, says the proportions of the 68,500,000 lb. of tobacco that John Bull annually converts into ashes through the agency of cigars, cigarettes, and pipes must, in the absence of official statistics, always be a matter of estimate; but the consensus of opinion appears to point to 38,000,000 lb. being reduced to ashes in pipes, 5,000,000 lb. in cigars, and the remainder in cigarettes, whose popularity in the last few years has advanced by leaps and bounds. John Bull smokes a cigarette that measures 1 119 miles in twenty-four hours, and that the national cigarette is a very expensive smoke is apparent from the fact that at 2s. 6d. per 100 it would cost the consumer £12,000,000, and as very few men smoke their cigarettes to the very last whiff and the majority throw away at least one-twelfth of the smoke, it follows that John Bull throws into the gutter one million pounds on this item alone.

Writing on the neglect of the study of Nature, Mr William Parlour, in Vinton's Agricultural Almanac, says: Addison, in one of his delightful essays, tells us how the lady love of Sir Roger de Coverley, acting the part of Lady Bountiful to her dependents gathered simples and made concoctions to relieve their milder ailments. We cannot but believe that this was characteristic of the period, for in those days Culpepper's Herbal was a standard work and a book of this class was a prized possession in many a household. This shows that knowledge had then advanced beyond the mere names and habits of plants, and that an effort was being made to discover their qualities. We may laugh, and do laugh, at some of the remedies prescribed, but from the herb doctor of olden times, a man groping in the dark, has been evolved the physician of to-day.

Judging from the reports which reach us from New York ("The Booksman" says), the boom in American fiction is over and the inevitable reaction has set in. Booksellers complain that they are glutted with novels, and doubtless there will soon be an end to the scramble among the publishers for what, we believe, they call historical romances. The change in the situation may be due to overproduction or to the development of taste among American readers, but in either case it should be beneficial in the long run. Here the reaction against the tyranny of the novel began some time ago.

Mr. Chamberlain has ideas of his own regarding dress, we are told by the "Tailor and Cutter." Those ideas are to him as articles of faith, unquestionable and unalterable. The cutter who suggested doing away with the outbreast pocket of his frock coat would indeed be unwise in his generation. Equally so would be he who ventured to cut the trousers with anything like the narrowness of leg now frequently adopted as one of the fancies of fashion. Mr. Chamberlain's South African wardrobe was not a winter one. The right hon. gentleman's orders to his tailors on the eve of his departure consisted chiefly of frock and dress coat suits. There were also lounges and other miscellanea.

Very steady and continuous is the increase in the value of property in the City and on its borders. Two examples are cited in the City Press. The Corporation has just let for eighty years at a rental of £110 a property in Whitecross Street that hitherto has only been bringing in a sum of £50. A still greater rise is recorded in connection with a property in Tooley-street. A rent of £250 as against £60 13s. 4d. only, has been secured for a property that has just fallen in. In this case the lease is for the short period of twenty one years.

Major-General E. S. Brook writing in the "United Service Magazine" says, with reference to the formation of infantry in attack, that close formations, even covered by the hottest fires ensure heavy losses; but extensions must have a limit. The troops that enter upon an attack, if it is vigorously pushed home as it should be, must suffer. One principle must be admitted, that to attack successfully there must be sufficient power in the attacking line to turn the enemy out of his position when it gets at him. This power does not exist in a weak line; therefore one weak line has to be strengthened by another, then another, until it becomes strong enough. Then, if your enemy's heart does not fail him, there is the last short distance to be got over at the most deadly range.

In the preliminary stages men, even if widely extended, advancing over open ground, near enough to be of use to one another, from the enemy's view present a good target (concludes the writer). Half-companies following one another, hoping to reinforce in such a way as to bring the company together under its own officers at an important stage to deliver the assault, is a doubtful possibility. Line of sections appear to me to be the best fighting formation of a company (unless acting alone). The sections are more under a general direction of their captain; being accustomed to work together, they can better help one another, and they are more easily collected.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has an excellent article in the "Cornhill Magazine" in which she says:—No country has been more sympathetic to me than England, and in spite of the coldness of which the English are accused, I have had no cause to complain of and want of warmth in my receptions. The English too are faithful in their attachments, and once they discover power in an artist they are true to their admiration for this power, and speaking from my own experience England always seems with regard to me to exhibit the perfect entente cordiale between the French and English which the Society of that name strives to express, at whose soiree I assisted in London. Nothing is more touching than the proud and ardent affection of the English for Shakespeare.

Mr. R. C. Lehmann, writing some Memories of Half a Century in "Chambers's Journal," says:—With Carlyle my grandfather was well acquainted. I have a letter written by Carlyle to him, and dated 5, Cheyne-row, Chelsea, 19th May 1859, in which he engages Mr. and Mrs. Chambers to visit him on the following Sunday evening. It contains this characteristic sentence, which I venture to quote:—Note, also, your coachman had better come by Cheyne Walk (i.e., the River Side); and you will probably have to get out at the bottom of our little street, and walk a few steps to us; the Commissioners of Sewers (these words are underlined) are hard on this poor population just now, and have rendered the houses here inaccessible to wheelcarriages for some time past. Bad luck to blockheadism everywhere!

The Housing Problem in Germany is the subject of an article by Mr. W. B Guthrie in Municipal Affairs. He says that in order that dwellings may not be too closely crowded together, thus producing insanitary conditions, preventing protection against fire and hindering freedom of traffic, regulations have been passed by almost every city limiting the number of dwellings that may be erected on a given area, the space covered by buildings in proportion to the land unoccupied the width of streets and alleys, the height of houses and the distance between floors. In Berlin the smallest court allowed for lots fronting on the street is sixty square yards; corner lots need only have forty square yards. All houses must be connected with some street, and buildings when separated must be distant nine feet from each other.

Directorial circles are crowded with retired army officers, and it is questionable whether Salisbury Plain is a good training ground for efficient directors at any rate, in the majority of cases, these men, who probably don't care a rap for the approach of a shell (writes Harold Talbot in the "Magazine of Commerce") face their shareholders with scared countenances, owing to the profit and loss accounts having deplorable balances on the wrong side. Another evil in the financial world is the aged director. Unfortunately he is only too numerous. No doubt the retention of these old gentlemen from antiquarian and sentimental point of view may be very interesting, but is it conducive to progress? Last year I attended the general meeting of a mortgage company on the board of which was a baronet, very feeble and almost blind; indeed he was so ignorant of what was going on that half way through the proceedings he asked a brother director if the meeting was at an end, and required prompting when his turn arrived to second a motion!

Through the book mill of Great Britain there passed in 190 no fewer than 7 381 books, a number (says "The Publishers' Circular") slightly above that of 1900 nearly two hundred below 1899 and 1898, more than 500 below 1897 just 800 above 1896, and a thousand above 1901; but about 500 of that 1,0 were Miscellaneous—chiefly pamphlets at a fe pence each—and about 50 were sixpenny fiction. up in number, the books of 1902 are down in v compared with those of 1901. The number Miscellaneous is almost the same as in 1898. Fiction the number is almost the same as in slightly above 1900 and 1896, but below 1899. In Travel it is almost the same as in 1897, 1899 1901; 44 lower than in 1900. Belles show almost the same number as in 1897, than in 1900 and 1901. The number of Year almost the same as in 1897 and 1900. In the and Poetry the number is higher than in lower than in the five previous years.

## WRITERS AND READERS.

About the end of the month Bishop Westcott's biography will be published by Messrs. Macmillan. It is in two volumes, and is written by his son, the Rev. Arthur Westcott. He has had excellent materials to draw upon, including his father's correspondence with many distinguished men. Dr. Westcott wrote more than twenty books, besides collaborating with Dr. Hort on their famous Greek Testament.

Mr. Justin McCarthy has nearly finished the book in which he is to recall for us the social and literary life of London as he knew it in the sixties. He has something to say of Charles Dickens, John Bright, Cardinal Newman, Don Carlos, Sir Richard Burton, O'Connell, and Sir Stafford Northcote, The once-familiar faces of the Emperor and Empress of Brazil will also be in his gallery. Mr. Fisher Unwin is issuing the book.

There appears to be uncertainty in some quarters about the late Dr. Parker's excursions as a novelist. He certainly wrote several stories. A not very long one, entitled "Wilmott's Child," was mentioned here shortly after his death. A quite long novel by him, also written under a 'none de querre,' has the title "Walden Stanyer; Boy and Man." Now a correspondent recalls to us a volume by Dr. Parker, name "Springdale Abbey," which appeared in 1868. If not exactly a novel, it was in that line of literature.

A Cobden Club essay on the canal system of England is appearing in volume form. It is by Mr. H. Gordon Thomson, who dedicates it to Sir John Brunner. The purpose is not so much to discuss each individual waterway as to set forth, in order, the facts relating to English inland navigation as a whole. Further, the book seeks to give some idea of the possibilities which English canals still possess as a method of transport. The subject is one that has been a good deal discussed recently in connection with the "wake up" cry.

News comes from American that Mark Twain, although he recently celebrated his sixty-seventh birthday, is writing away as industriously as ever. It is being recalled that on his fiftieth birthday his friend, Oliver Wendell Holmes, addressed to him a poem beginning—

> Ah, Clemens, when I saw thee last,
> We both of us were younger—
> How fondly mumbling o'er the past
> Is memory's toothless hunger!

While Mark Twain continues to enjoy robust health his wife is at present rather an invalid.

"Can Telepathy Explain?" This question is the title of a volume which Messrs Putnam are issuing by an American psychical researcher, Dr. Minot Savage. He says he has never called himself a spiritualist, but he adds—I frankly confess that I am strongly inclined to hold the belief in continued personal existence as capable of proof, and in the possibility of at least occasional communication.

Dr. Savage has been a student of these matters for nearly thirty years, and he writes of them as a scientist. In this book he deals with facts and experiences, and in the end comes to the conclusion which has been indicated. In America, as here, psychical subjects have recently attracted much attention.

"A Woman's Library," as it has been named, is to be published by Messrs. Chapman under the editorship of Mrs Ethel McKenna. The advance in the activities and interests of women has been one of the most striking features of the last twenty years, and the number who determine upon an active career grows steadily larger. It is thought that there is really room for a series of bright volumes telling of the spheres of work which are open to women, and which they are best qualified to fill. Thus the first volume to appear will deal with "Education and Professions" and will have articles by Mrs. Kendal, Mrs. Jopling, and others. The series will also appeal to every woman in the sense that she is, as Ruskin says, queen in her own home.

As long ago as 1757 the Registrary of Cambridge University issued a list of those who had taken its degrees. Half a dozen other lists of the same kind have appeared since then, and now we are to have a "Book of Matriculations and Degrees." Previous lists, summarised in a word, recorded the degrees conferred between 1659 and 1884. This volume contains the names of those who matriculated, as well as those who proceeded to degrees, from 1851 to 1900. Further, proper names are now, for the first time, printed in English instead of in Latin. The Rev. J. F. E. Fleming edits the book, and Mr. J. W. Clark, the present Registrary, writes a preface to it.

When and how did English yachting originate? is a question answered in a history of the Royal Yacht Squadron which Mr. Murray will publish in a few days. The sport can, at all events, be traced back to the Thames in the days of King Charles II. River sailing developed under the auspices of the Cumberland and Coronation Societies, whose traditions were early last century inherited by the Royal Thames Yacht Club. The first known yacht race on the sea took place between Mr. Weld and Mr. Sturt, off Weymouth, in the year 1801. A record of it is included in this book by the authors, Mr. Montague Guest and Mr. W. B. Boulton. They bring the information in the volume down to the last match for the America Cup, that of 1901, and so a century of races is covered.

Mr. Heinemann is about to publish a series of Masters' masterpieces. The scope of the work is thus explained in the prefatory note:—An attempt has been made, in the selection of the reproductions given in this series, to choose from the work of each of the sixty greatest masters in painting one representative picture, so as to afford a bird's-eye view of the realm of art such as, perhaps, no other collection has attempted to do. The reproductions are to appear in fortnightly portfolios.

A book which Mr. Murray will publish next week may be described as a study of volcanoes by means of the camera. It is by Mr Tempest Anderson, who has visited Vesuvius, Etna, Stromboli, and the other chief volcanic centres. He went to the West Indies immediately after the eruption of Mont Pelee, and there gathered valuable information and pictures. Several good text-books of vulcanology, including those of Professor Bonney and Professor Judd, already exist. No attempt has, however, been made before to approach the subject as Mr. Tempest Anderson does. His photographs, as a whole, show the more important phenomena of volcanoes. Opposite each photograph a description of it is given, and thus the reader might almost be studying specimens in a museum.

Bric-a-Brac.—Miss Adeline Sergeant has written a novel entitled "Anthea's Way," and Messrs. Methuen will publish it.—"The Golden Kingdom" is a romance by Dr. Andrew Balfour, which Messrs. Hutchinson will shortly publish.—Towards the end of the month Messrs. Chatto will issue a pocket edition of Sir Walter Besant's story, "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," and a sixpenny edition of "Ouida's" story, "Strathmore"—Professor Laurie is the author of a volume of "Studies in the History of Educational Opinion from the Renaissance," which is appearing through the Cambridge University Press.—Messrs. Sampson Low announce a fresh edition, with additions and a new preface, of the work "A Complete System of Nursing," which Miss Honnor Morten edits.—Many schoolmasters, schoolboys, and "old boys" know the "Marlborough Arithmetic," so named because of its association with Marlborough College. Messrs Cassell have published it for twenty years, and now they are bringing out a new edition, which has been revised and rearranged by Mr. C. E. B. Hewitt, one of the masters of Marlborough. In effect it is a new work.

In venturing to give a backward glance over the books of 1902, I left out fiction rather from despair than disrespect. We are told, however, by the many acute observers who feel the public pulse in these matters, that the life of even a successful novel now is only for its season; and if this be so the belated commendation of the year's-end chronicler must be a matter of curiously little concern to authors or publishers of novels. The libraries and their clients have judged, and the judgment is final. Even the reviewers, it is said, are too late to do any good or harm unless they make their voices heard in the first fortnight after publication; so ephemeral, we are told by their producers and vendors, are these popular wares. Miss Corelli decided some years ago that the critics were class she could do without; and she continues to do without them uncommonly well.

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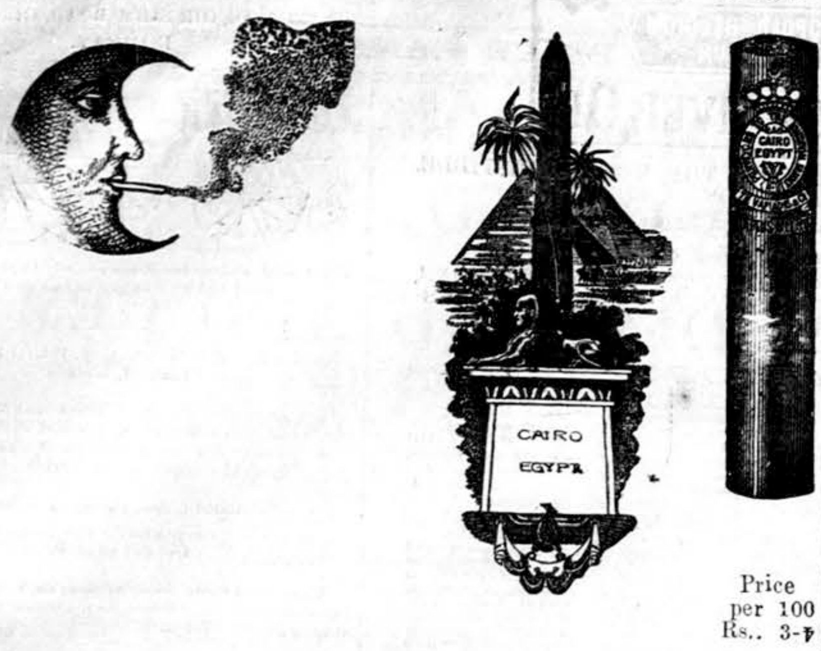

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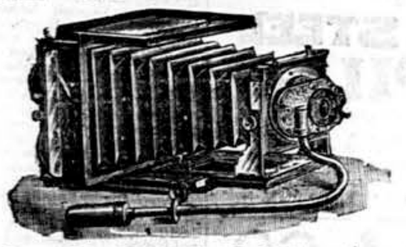

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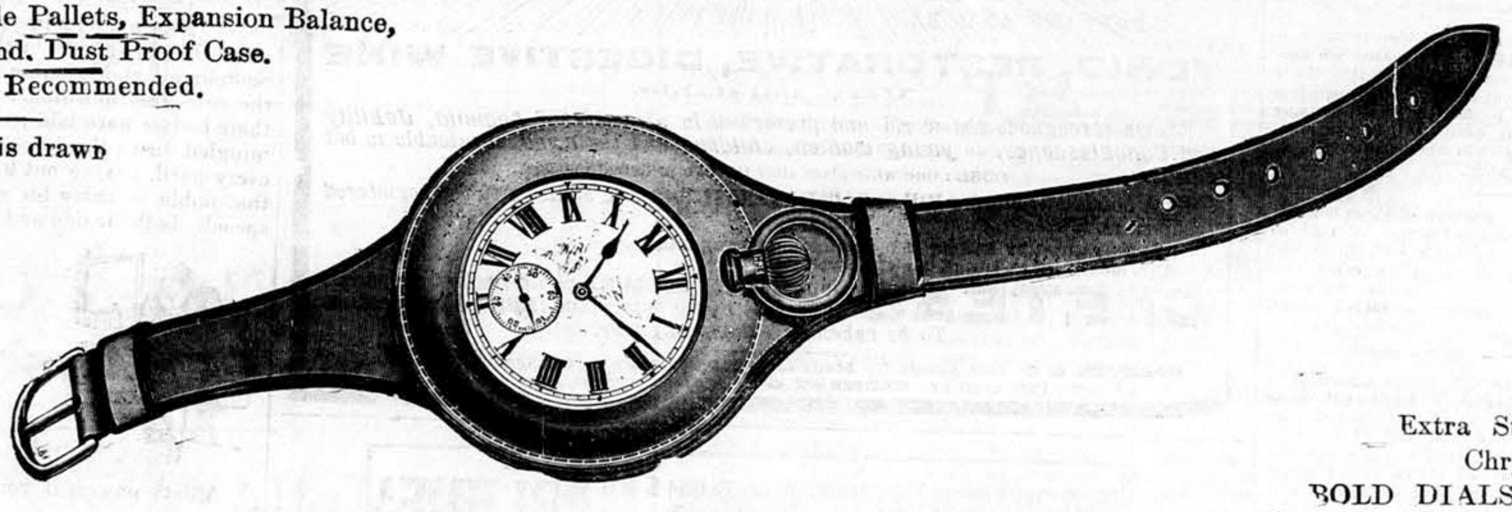

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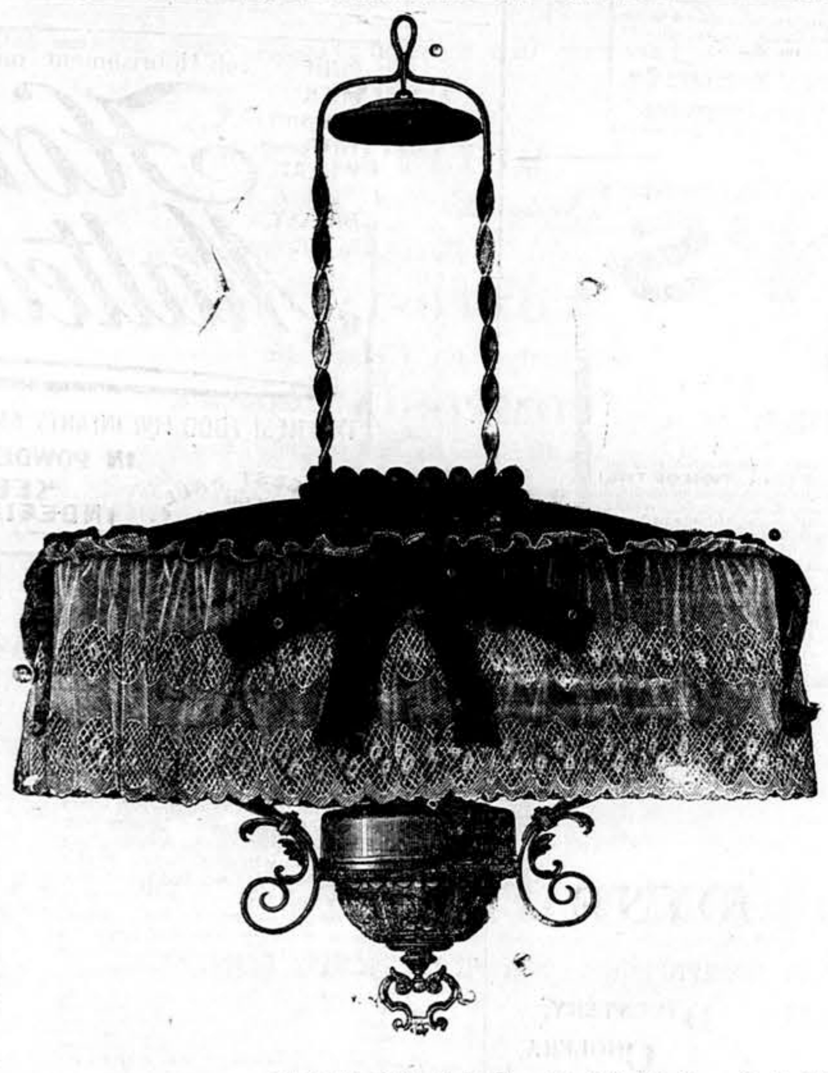

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